The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Rockefeller's Repeal Bombshell

ROARING ITS JUBILATION, the wet camp acclaims in millions of cheers the right-about-face of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., life-long dry, in his clean-cut demand for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

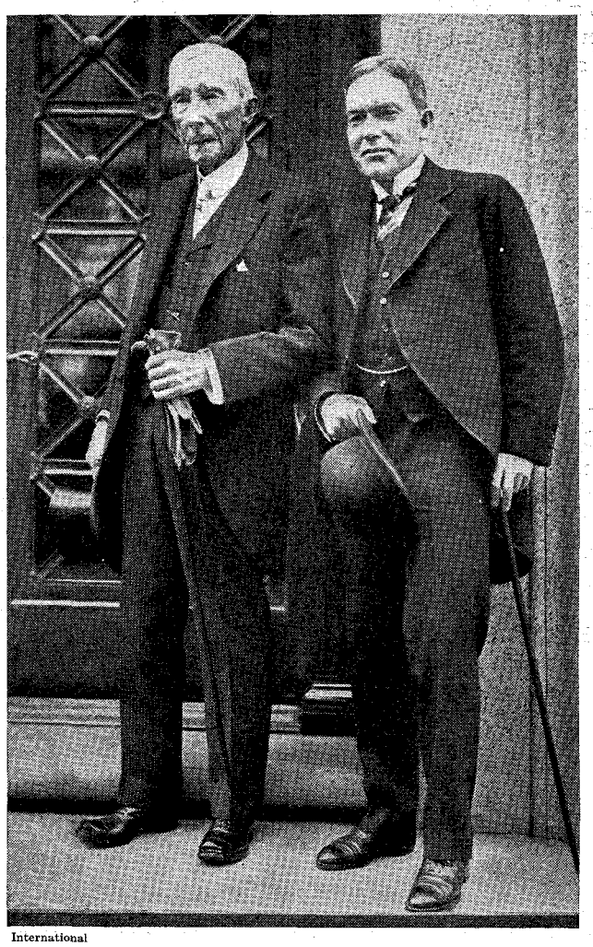
Creating a sensation at Washington and stirring the entire nation, the Rockefeller statement is regarded, says one writer, as "the most dramatic single event bearing on the liquor question since the adoption of Prohibition."

A teetotaler himself and a son and grandson of teetotalers, an unrelenting foe of intemperance, a stalwart champion of the Prohibition cause and a heavy financial backer of the Anti-Saloon League, an outstanding leader in religious and social progress, Mr. Rockefeller now reveals that he has "slowly and reluctantly come to believe" that the benefits of Prohibition "are more than outweighed by the evils that have developed and flourished since its adoption."

And these evils, "unless promptly checked," he fears, "are likely to lead to "conditions unspeakably worse than prevailed before.'

Thus the Rockefeller bomb exploded.

But the drys still hold their fort. Their voices are as strong as ever. If they have lost one bit of confidence through Mr. Rockefeller's jump to the other side, their statements fail to show it. Some leaders apparently resent Mr. Rockefeller's about-face, but others accept it more in sorrow than in anger—or alarm.



International

"My Position May Surprize You"

Says John D. Rockefeller, Jr., shown here with his father, as he appeals for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, to promote temperance. The Rockefellers were for years outstanding champions of the Prohibition law.

Typical of the dry statements is that of E. C. Dinwiddie, Executive Secretary of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy:

"The fight will go on, and the drys will not surrender or be dismayed because it has lost one of its noblest supporters."

Typical of the wet statements is that of the New York *World-Telegram:*

"The announcement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for repeal is a staggering blow to the Eighteenth Amendment."

Before quoting wet and dry comment at length, it may be well to turn to the Rockefeller statement itself. It is in the form of a letter to Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Rockefeller gives his support to a party plank proposed by Dr. Butler which asks that Congress submit a proposal to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, "which proposal shall be submitted for ratification by conventions of the people of the several States in accordance with the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States."

In the event of repeal, the Butler resolution adds, the party would be pledged to "secure the adoption of such measures for the control of the liquor traffic by the several States as will promote temperance, effectively abolish the saloon, whether open or concealed, and bring the liquor traffic itself, when not prohibited, under complete public supervision and control."

"While the Eighteenth Amendment remains upon the statute books," the resolution adds, "it should be obeyed."

"In complete sympathy" with the resolution, Mr. Rockefeller expresses "the earnest hope" that it may be adopted by both parties, "thus taking the question of repeal out of the field of partizan politics."

"My position may surprize you, as it will many of my friends," says Mr. Rockefeller, and then sketches his family's fight for temperance. One phase of this was the contribution of $350,000 to the Anti-Saloon League, by his father and himself, from 1900 until the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Then:

"When the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, I earnestly hoped—with a host of advocates of temperance—that it would be generally supported by public opinion, and thus the day be hastened when the value to society of men with minds and bodies free from the undermining effects of alcohol would be generally realized.

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"That this has not been the result, but rather that drinking generally has increased; that the speak-easy has replaced the saloon, not only unit for unit but probably twofold if not threefold; that a vast army of lawbreakers has been recruited and financed on a colossal scale; that many of our best citizens, piqued at what they regarded as an infringement of their private rights, have openly and unabashed disregarded the Eighteenth Amendment; that as an inevitable result respect for all law has been greatly lessened; that crime has increased to an unprecedented degree—I have slowly and reluctantly come to believe."

Altho "not unmindful of the great blessing which the abolition of the saloon has been to our country or of certain other benefits that have resulted from the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment," nevertheless he expresses his "profound conviction" that these benefits are more than outweighed by the evils.

"It is not to be expected," he adds, "that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will in itself end all these evils and restore public respect for the law. I believe, however, that its repeal is a prerequisite to the attainment of that goal."

Advocating repeal even before a substitute for Prohibition is decided upon, since it would be difficult for "our people as a whole to agree in advance on what the substitute should be," Mr. Rockefeller concludes:

"My hope is that the tremendous effort put forth in behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment by millions of earnest, consecrated people will be continued in effective support of practical measures for the promotion of genuine temperance. To that cause my own efforts will ever be devoted."

FIRST, how do the drys take it? In the main, they argue that repeal would mean the return of the saloon, that Mr. Rockefeller is mistaken about the evils of Prohibition outweighing the benefits, and that he is, after all, but one individual. Following are typical quotations:

"Mr. Rockefeller certainly shows a lack of specialized knowledge of the subject," declares Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee. "It is amazing that a man like him should make wild statements like that in the face of the fact that the latest government statistics show that the source of liquor supply is not over 35 per cent. what it was before, and that government figures show a decrease rather than an increase in crime."

"We know what we have in the Eighteenth Amendment, and we know it has been successful," says Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as quoted by the Associated Press. "Certainly we do not propose to exchange what we have—far better than the legalized traffic and saloon of the old days—for something that is unformulated and untried."

"Mr. Rockefeller has exprest his honest opinion," says Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, co-winner with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of the 1931 Nobel peace prize. "But I must disagree with his premise that there has been more drinking and crime since adoption of Prohibition."

"Repeal will increase crime," in the opinion of Fred A. Victor, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Mr. Rockefeller is right in saying that Prohibition has not brought as good results as has been hoped," says Josephus Daniels, publisher of the Raleigh *News and Observer*. "But he fails to put his finger on one of the sore spots, to wit, that much of the opposition to it is because officials have flagrantly failed in their duty to try to enforce it." And Mr. Daniels concludes:

"If the wets win by the aid of such men as Mr. Rockefeller, he and the others like him will rue the day that they unintentionally helped to bring back the rule of the saloon. It is evil, evil only, and evil continually. It is the only possible alternative to Prohibition."

"Well-intentioned as Mr. Rockefeller may be," says *The Christian Science Monitor*, "his opinion is that of one individual":

"There is another opinion which, if less articulate, carries far greater practical weight. That is the opinion, backed by personal experience instead of theory, or hearsay, of myriads of women in mill towns or colliery regions where . . . the absence of legalized liquor spells husbands who are sober, streets free of annoying drunks, and Saturdays when the pay envelop reaches home intact instead of losing half its contents over a bar."

And in faraway Salt Lake City the same view is exprest by *The Deseret News:*

"Evangeline Booth is better able to speak of the effect of the law among the lowly. She and her workers declare what is known to every sincere observer who remembers the days before the saloon, that drinking among the poor has not increased twofold or threefold or at all, but has diminished immensely."

To the Denver *Post* the Rockefeller statement is "a fair sample of the inconsistency of the wets" for "the claim that Prohibition has driven people to drink, and that repeal will promote temperance and sobriety is utterly lacking in reason and common sense."

Another paper not imprest by the statement is the Los Angeles *Times*. It declares that "his implied contention that because Prohibition is difficult the nation must find some easier way is not one to appeal to the fighting spirit of Americans."

AND, now, for the cheers of the wets. They rise in a thunderous chorus, but lack of space permits quoting only about a dozen typical statements.

One of the first results of this pronouncement is the formation, in New York City, of the United Repeal Council by six leading anti-Prohibition organizations, with Pierre S. du Pont as president.

"This letter," declares the New York *American*, "will do more than any document which has appeared in the whole discussion of the Prohibition question to bring the nation to calm conviction on the ineffectiveness of Prohibition as a temperance measure."

"The public recantation of his dry faith" by Mr. Rockefeller, says James Whittaker in the New York *Daily Mirror*, is "well understood to mean the complete conversion of capital to dry-law repeal."

Expressing delight at Mr. Rockefeller's declaration, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, National Chairman of the Women's organization for National Prohibition Reform, adds that—

"It is not easy to have to admit that a law in which you have believed has failed, and Mr. Rockefeller is to be congratulated upon having had the courage to express his convictions."

To Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the statement means that "the Rockefellers join the great company of thoughtful American men and women who realize that the safety of our country requires that we correct this hideous mistake without more delay."

This is "a notable victory for the wets," says the Houston *Post*.

"It should make clear to timid politicians," adds the Hartford *Courant*, "that the time has come to rid the Constitution of an experiment that is as fatal to temperance as it is to government."

"The stand taken by this eminent churchman and philanthropist should have far-reaching influence," asserts the New York *Sun*, and the New York *Times* agrees that it "has a deep significance and is likely to have a powerful influence."

"It is coming to be very difficult for Prohibitionists to resist a referendum much longer," thinks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and the Portland *Oregonian* adds that "Rockefeller but reaffirms the sentiment of increasing thousands." Along the same line the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out that—

"Mr. Rockefeller's unexpected declaration is in accord with the strengthening trend of public opinion as exprest in a recent nation-wide poll and in the pronouncements by so many State political organizations of both parties.

"And the solution of the Prohibition problem is fast becoming an issue which neither national party can ignore."

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Playing Brookhart Out With a Steam Calliope

IOWA RUBBED ITS EYES at the circus campaign waged all over the State by the amateur politician who was out to beat Senator Smith W. Brookhart for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

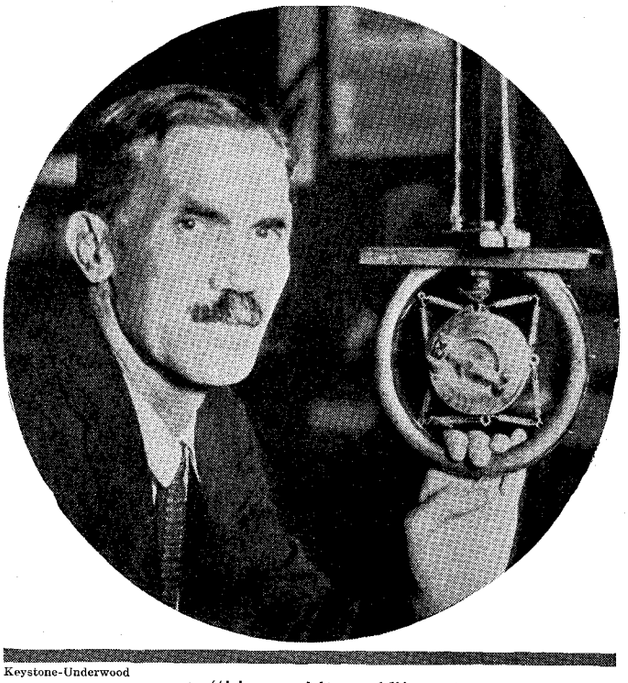
A covered wagon, a brass band, chicken-stew dinners, torchlight parades, play-acting stuff, a steam calliope—such were some of the accessories assembled by Henry Field, successful seed merchant, in his preliminary drive for a United States Senatorship.

"His band-wagon tour of the State harked back to the politics of earlier days," relates the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*. "It brought him criticism, too, from his rivals who scored 'side-show' tactics."

But the criticisms did not prevent Field from piling up votes enough to snow Brookhart under.

Six candidates were in the field, but the primary resolved itself into a duel between Brookhart and Field, with the wallop in the possession of the amateur.

"The closing hours," Arthur Evans wires the Chicago *Tribune* from Sioux City, "saw Brookhart, a leader of the 'sons of the wild jackass' at Washington, pursued over the primaries by Henry Field, the Shenandoah nurseryman and radio-order merchant, who hit the air on the general theme, 'Debunking Brookhart, or knocking out the flapdoodle and poppycock,'" continuing:



Keystone-Underwood

"Henry Himself"

"Field put final stress on nepotism—'the Brookhart family pay-roll,' which has become a sort of taproot issue in the campaign.

"Brookhart whanged away at 'Wall Street and its tools,' but the old tune, from all accounts, is not striking up the chorus this time. Field in his caravan has been countering on the cracks of Brookhart that he is a 'Wall Street agent' by exhibiting in his caravan 'Henry's Wall Street Gang.'

"It's a group of ordinary folks in gingham and overalls, pushing cultivators and doing farm chores."

ALTHO he has eleven children, seven of them adults, Mr. Field assured Iowans that there'd be no nepotism in his family. "I'll be the only Field in Washington," he proclaimed from his own radio station, KFNF, where, we learn from a New York *Times* correspondent, he broadcasts "farmyard melodies and old hymns, interspersed with selling talks on seeds and prunes and house paint and folksy philosophy and intimate talks about his family."

Brookhart had promised the farmers too much and done too little, according to a *Times* editorial, which runs on:

"While he was thundering against 'greed,' his opponents were pointing with scorn to five Brookharts on the Federal pay-roll, and so on.

"Yet nobody but Henry Field of 'the friendly farmer station' could have beaten him. Henry has stolen the farmers' hearts away from him, and has been just as seductive in the cities.

"He 'sells' himself and a great list of other goods to 'the common people.'

"He writes innumerable letters.

"He sends pictures of his family with his seed catalogs. Ladies of his family sing old-fashioned songs. He has a 'letter hour,' daily heart-to-heart talks over the air.

"Every day's business and pleasure begins with a quotation from the Scriptures. Some years ago, before Henry had attained anything like his present perfection, Mr. Gordon Lathrop wrote in *The Evening Sun:*

"'Henry sells seeds, both garden and field; overalls, automobiles, mouse-traps, hog-cholera remedies, sparrow-traps, ladies' and "gents'" hosiery, dress-goods, shoes, pig-meal, chicken-feed, stationery, prunes, grapes by the car-load, hymn-books, coffee, radio-receivers, hams, canned meats, bacon, and Bibles.'

"To sell ham and bacon to hog-raising farmers sufficiently testifies to Mr. Field's powers of suasion. He tries to incarnate the 'plain people.' A thirty-four-hour anniversary party in 1926 brought him 226,000 letters of congratulation.

"He wears 'galluses,' even in the cold weather, to show where his heart is. A college man, he adapts his grammar and pronunciation to the supposed dialect of the farmer and the small town. He begins his radio sales talks with:

"'Howdy, folks. This is Henry, Henry Field talking, folks. It's Henry himself.'

"Apparently, Henry has talked his way into the United States Senate. We don't know what his views on political subjects are. Friends of the deposed tribune of the people said that if Henry were sent to Washington, he would try to sell the other Senators prunes. *The Clayton Country Register* expresses a more temperate and sensible opinion.

"'His business ability is unquestioned. His character is also unquestioned. But he is practically without experience in public affairs. We doubt if elected that he would carry or acquire any great amount of influence in the Senate. He is, however, preferable to Senator Brookhart.'"

THE Shenandoah seedsman has been giving Senator Brookhart a shot of his own medicine, relates Mr. Evans in the Chicago *Tribune* story from which we have already quoted. He tells us further:

"For the first time in his career, Brookhart's ponderosities on 'Wall Street,' 'the crime of 1920,' and 'seven billions of water in the railroads' have been ridiculed and burlesqued, while attention has been turned to such matters as family pay-rollers, Chautauqua lecture fees, mileage expenses, and the like."

Field, according to a United Press correspondent in Des Moines, "matched a circus strategy with the veteran Brookhart, even to the point of touring the State with a covered wagon and a five-piece band." Further:

"He resurrected the torchlight parade, unseen in Iowa in forty years, when he returned to his Shenandoah home with a steam calliope to wheeze a welcome.

"The bright green arm-bands which held back the sleeves of his shirt became known to upward of 100,000 persons before his campaign ended.

"Field never before had been in politics. At the age of five he sold fifty cents' worth of poppy seeds to his aunt, and with that capital started a seed house which now is a million-dollar concern.

"When Brookhart chided him for requesting a 'friendly campaign' and offering a chicken-stew dinner 'with Mrs. Field and me at the cottage,' Field promptly retorted:

"'Better chicken stew than the old Brookhart boloney.'

"With these words his political fortune was made."

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The "Ghost Parade" of the Bonus Seekers

"THEY marched in the dark like ghosts out of the forgotten past."

That's how they looked to Floyd Gibbons, these worn and ragged World War veterans, as they staged their bonus parade through the streets of a nervous Washington.

But there was no disorder—welcome news to a nation which had half-expected some outbreak of violence among these thousands of men who had hitch-hiked, walked, or ridden freight-trains to the Capital to demand a bonus.

This time there was no more disorder than that other time these men marched. Then, as Mr. Gibbons tells us in his sympathetic description—"in the light of day and the glory of youth and with the prayers and hopes of the nation pinned above their khaki-clad breasts, they marched that same route between thousands of proud and admiring public officials and civilians."

But now, continues this copyrighted article for Universal Service, they marched like ghosts—

"Four abreast they marched—five thousand strong.

"Few uniforms to-night, and those ragged and wear-worn.

"The grease-stained overalls of jobless factory workers.

"The frayed straw hats of unemployed farm hands.

"The shoddy elbow-patched garments of idle clerks.

"All were down at the heel. All were slim and gaunt, and their eyes had a light in them. There were empty sleeves and limping men with canes.

"They were five thousand hungry ghosts of the heroes of 1917. Not so young now. They came back triumphant from the smoke of battle in distant wars, only to go down in the battle of life with their own kind. Their own people. Their own Government. The Government they fought for.

"They did not march in the light of day. They marched in darkness. The moving-picture record of the march of the 5,000 ghosts will be dim and obscure, if any at all.

"That's why they marched at night with their shoes worn thin and their boots run down at the heel. They marched without hats, many of them because they have no hats. Many were without coats.

"But they were clean shaven, every man of them. And the shirts they wore, tho patched and torn and thin and cheap, were clean from their own washing.

"And they marched, proud and unashamed, carrying the flag they fought for."

Have a Heart, Buddy!

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

ONE hundred thousand watched this strange demonstration of the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces," whose members already had alarmed or angered many officials, legislators, and editors by congregating at Washington, but also had won the plaudits of a few.

"First came the colors and pro-bonus banners of the massed units," writes the correspondent of the New York *Times*, "and after them, in a place of honor, the veterans who had received medals for heroism. There were scores of these."

And now the Washington *Post* gives us a glimpse of the parade:

"Gone was the jauntiness that every one saw in these men when they marched away to the World War. Many of them limped, seemed tired, and the rigors of distress were written hard into their sun-baked faces.

"Their thoughts were written on the placards they carried. 'Remember 1917-18—Pay the Bonus Now,' 'Pay the Bonus,' 'We Want the Bonus,' 'Here We Stay, Till the Bonus They Pay,' 'Suppose the Kaiser Had Won the War? Would the Bonus Have Paid the Bill?'

"On and on the marchers stept. More banners. 'Millions for War—Not One Cent for the Hungry Vets,' 'Remember November,' 'No Bonus—No Votes,' 'Who Won the War? We Haven't Won Anything.'

"Their leaders had harangued them throughout the day with the watchwords—'Every man walk who can, and carry those who can't.'

"Their leaders told them to help police should an outbreak occur."

FOR the police had received reports that Communists were planning a fight. But nothing happened then.

The situation on the Washington "front" was complex and rapidly becoming more so. Other thousands of veterans were converging on the Capital from all points of the compass. Here and there State and local authorities helped them on their way. Those already on the ground were sleeping in hastily built shacks, or in the open, on the sun-baked mud flats of South Washington.

Divided into six regiments, they were maintaining military discipline, and the chief rules were: "No panhandling; no liquor; no radical talk; stay until we get paid."

Altho the men were getting but two three-cent meals a day, the "army's" money was running out. Police had served notice that they must leave the city on a certain day, and that they would be given a fifty-mile ride to start them back home. They had refused to go. Meanwhile, they were lobbying intensively, doing their utmost to win the bonus votes of Congressmen.

But the payment of their 1945 adjusted compensation certificates now, involving the expenditure of $2,400,000,000, would be disastrous, according to the Administration.

THIS bonus march is "a disgrace to the name of veteran," declares the Sacramento *Bee*, and "the country is in no mood to be coerced in this fashion." Agreeing, the Springfield *Union* asserts that "the country has not yet sunk to the level of mob rule."

"If disorder and bloodshed should ensue," says the Washington *Post*, "the responsibility will rest primarily upon the individuals in Congress who have deliberately misled the veterans."

"It requires no army to bring honest and fair legislation out of Washington," remarks the Omaha *World-Herald*. "If it did require an army, then free government would be lost, and we should live no longer by law but by ukase."

A bonus, many papers point out, would be in the interest of a special class, while hundreds of thousands of others also are unemployed.

"Nothing is too good for the veteran actually disabled in the war," asserts the Boston *Herald*, "and for the dependents of those who gave 'the last full measure of devotion,' but this bonus is a malicious raid."

An interesting summary of what the United States has done for its veterans, in comparison with other countries, is provided by the New Haven *Register:*

"This year's American relief bill for ex-soldiers is $1,072,064,-527. Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, and Germany

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Night Parade in Washington of the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces"

combined will spend on their veterans' relief $891,190,360. For the approximately 34,000,000 men mobilized by all these countries, about 10 per cent. less is being spent than for the approximately 4,000,000 men mobilized by the United States.

"This year's American relief bill for the ex-soldiers shakes down to about $223 for every man mobilized. Great Britain's bill averages down to about $26 per man. France's payments will be about $33 per man. And the most generous of the lot of those principal belligerents is Canada, which will give out about $98 per man on the basis of the number mobilized to fight in the Allied forces.

"With such comparisons in mind it is impossible to become much bothered about the serious grounds these bonus-hikers have for their demands for more cash. The comparisons are not absolutely parallel in all ways. Payments have taken different forms in the different countries; scales vary, and other considerations besides cash outlays enter into the question. But on the whole such differences add to, not detract from, the impropriety of the American bonus-hikers' demands."

Now for the other side.

"The bonus, or a job"—that is the demand made by an editorial which fills an entire page of the New York *Evening Journal* of the Hearst press—

"Not to provide jobs for these soldiers in a gigantic public construction program, or not to pay these soldiers the money to which they are entitled, not to relieve their distress and that of their wives and children, is a brutal disgrace, and the country should not endure it."

"They are creditors of this nation," agrees Emile Gauvreau, of the New York *Daily Mirror*. "They should be preferred creditors."

"The reproach of it is," says the Schenectady *Union-Star*, "that the men who fought 'to make the world safe for democracy' should come to this, and not only they but thousands of others who were not under arms."

The veterans "are entirely within their rights in appearing before Congress and submitting their demands," asserts the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

If the veterans are harassing Congress, it is simply a case of the "chickens coming home," says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, pointing out the Smoot-Hawley tariff and Prohibition enforcement appropriations as two ways in which Congress has harassed the country:

"If Congress, then, is now being worried by ex-soldiers, it is only getting back a little of what it has been giving ex-soldiers all through the years. Deplorable it doubtless is; sinister it may be; but the march on Washington has something of divine justice about it, too."

North Carolina's Wet-Dry Eye-Opener

IT WAS SOMETHING OF A SOLEMN REFERENDUM on Prohibition that North Carolina held a few days ago when, in the Democratic Senatorial primary an avowed wet made such "an amazing race," in the Asheville *Citizen's* phrase, "against one of the most conspicuous drys in reputedly the driest of Southern States."

Not only in North Carolina, but all over the South, in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, newspapers take this vote as a remarkable indication of the essential soundness of THE DIGEST's Prohibition poll. It will be remembered that the final published vote in the poll listed Kansas and North Carolina alone as the only States with a majority against repeal, North Carolina going dry by the tiniest fraction, a margin of sixty-eight votes out of a total of 64,790.

Of course the North Carolina contest is not over. Senator Cameron Morrison, the dry, trailed Robert R. Reynolds, the wet, by a few thousand ballots in a vote of over 360,000. The Baltimore *Evening Sun* says we must not assume too hastily either that Morrison is beaten or that North Carolina has gone wet. "There will have to be a run-off primary, for more than 64,000 votes were scattered among minor candidates—enough by many times to change the present status." And there were other issues besides Morrison's dryness. But, in spite of all that, we read, "the primary is conclusive proof that being wet is no longer a fatal handicap to a Tarheel candidate."

"There is no doubt," says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, "that the Reynolds vote was largely a test of wet and dry sentiment."

"Our friends of the extreme dry side pooh-poohed the idea that there were in North Carolina as many wet votes as the LITERARY DIGEST poll revealed"; now, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "they discover that this was a fairly conservative vote." The Atlanta *Constitution* calls it an "eye-opener"—

"One of the arguments against the accuracy of the LITERARY DIGEST poll was that its ballots were sent largely to the cities and that the result of the poll did not correctly reflect the sentiment of the country communities. This was disproved by THE DIGEST, but the impartiality of its poll was still questioned on this ground by extreme Prohibitionists.

"Now the rural and small community voters of North Carolina have settled the controversy, not only vindicating the impartiality of the poll, but proving conclusively that in so far as North Carolina is concerned, it leaned toward the Prohibitionists."

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Now Mr. Taxpayer Is Balancing That Budget

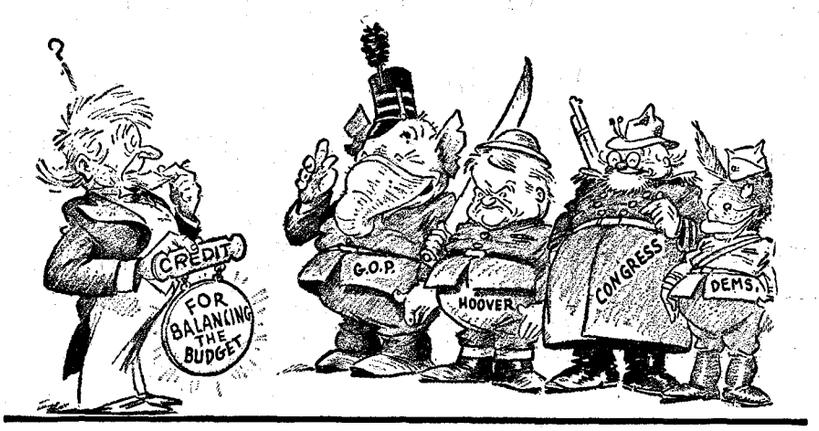
THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS BEING HANGED was given a chance to say a word just before the trap was sprung, and what he said was:

"This is going to be a great lesson to me."

And it was, as William Randolph Hearst recalls the story in a recent radio speech, adding, "the tax bill is going to be the same kind of lesson to us."

Certainly the taxpayer is slated to learn a good deal in the coming months, and President Hoover would seem to think that the education has already begun, to judge from his statement made when signing the tax bill:

"The willingness of our people to accept this added burden in these times in order impregnably to establish the credit of the Federal Government is a great tribute to their wisdom and courage."



Credit Where Credit Is Due!

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

AFTER six months of somewhat leisurely contemplation of budget necessities, Congress rushed the tax bill through its final stages at break-neck speed. It reminded correspondents of the way we put through war legislation in 1917 and 1918. The Senate acted the night of June 1, after having listened to the President at noon. The next night conferees from House and Senate managed to reconcile the differences between their respective bills in a session that had lasted from 9:30 in the morning till 10:30 at night.

Two days later, on a Saturday, the House approved the conference report without even the formality of a record vote, and on Monday the Senate passed the bill by 46 to 35, and the President signed it at the White House a few hours later, just one day "short of six months from the time he had informed Congress that new revenue would be needed," as a New York *Times* correspondent recalls.

As may be seen by a glance at a summary of the bill on the opposite page, it takes $1,118,500,000 from the pockets of the taxpayers of this country during the fiscal year which begins July 1. Some provisions of the bill are already in force. As the Baltimore *Sun* notes, it "reaches into the pocket of every citizen, rich or poor, for its individual and collective toll." It may be said right at the start that no one is enthusiastic over this new set of taxes, but everybody is glad that we know what we have to pay. In the words of the Los Angeles *Times*, "certainty is better than uncertainty." Almost audibly did the country heave a sigh of relief when the bill went through, says the New York *Times*, and people were prepared to consider the measure "and try to hit upon its gratifying aspects"—

"One of these is the unquestionable fact that both political parties cooperated in levying the new taxes. They may be unwelcome and hard to be borne, but at any rate they will not cause the added bitterness of having been laid out of partizan motives."

The many friends of the sales tax express themselves in language much like that in the Chicago *Daily News*, when it says of the finished measure:

"Its grab-bag assortment of excise taxes, increased tariff duties, and imposts on income designed to satisfy those whose chief joy is 'soaking the rich'—which, in plain terms, far more commonly consists of heavily penalizing thrift—constitutes a disappointing alternative to the manufactures' sales tax."

Appraisal of the bill runs all the way from the Atlanta *Constitution's* calling it "the most vicious tax bill ever sought to be saddled on the country in time of peace," to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch's* conclusion that the bill, despite certain faults, is "just about what it should be."

If Mr. Citizen takes a look at such a schedule as is reprinted on the opposite page, he will learn, says the Portland (Me.) *Telegram and Press Herald*, that during the twelve months just ahead "he will be mulcted of his cash earnings by a very substantial sum, a total never known before in his experience":

"In the first place, he will find that after July 6 when he goes to the post-office to deposit a letter the family has given him to mail, the stamps have been marked up from two cents to three.

"The law abounds in excise taxes and all or the most of them will draw on his pocketbook.

"One may own a radio, phonograph, or mechanical refrigerator, and if so need not worry about the 5 per cent. tax on these commodities. On cosmetics, jewelry, sporting goods, cameras, firearms, and furs there is a tax of 10 per cent. Here also the thrifty may get by without substantial addition to his budget, unless perchance he needs a new fish-line or golf-sticks.

"Automobiles are taxed 3 per cent., and he will get by that if he can manage to make the old bus go awhile longer. The 2 per cent. tax on accessories will touch him a bit, unless the dealer or manufacturer absorbs the same, as may be done.

"But the four cents a gallon on oil and one cent a gallon on gas will come home to him if he drives an automotive conveyance, as almost every one does. The 2 per cent tax on candy, chewing-gum, and soft drinks will touch the nursery, so that none may escape.

"Under the division 'miscellaneous' Mr. Citizen will find other items of interest. If he goes to a show, 10 per cent. is charged on tickets costing over forty cents, ten to twenty cents on telephone messages costing over fifty cents, 5 per cent. on telegrams,

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Springfield, Missouri

ten cents on cablegrams, which won't worry many, two cents on bank checks, little and big, another reminder of the war, and 10 per cent. on safety-deposit boxes, that is, if he has anything left worth depositing in a safe."

THERE is the tax on electric light and power consumption and those taxes on imports which, being indirect, may not be noticed by Mr. Citizen, but "then come incomes, and here few escape":

"The income-tax rates are 4 per cent. on the first $4,000; 8 per cent. above that, with a graduated surtax beginning at 1 per cent. above $6,000. Exemptions are $2,500 for married persons, $1,000 for single, in contrast to the present $3,500 and $2,500. The married person exemption is reduced to $2,000 for those making more than $5,000.

"The net effect is that a married person with no dependents will pay $20 on the first $3,000; $60 on $4,000, and $100 on $5,000. The exemption for dependents stands as at present at $400 each.

"It is not going to be at all nice—all this—but there will be but one thing to do, which is to pay and hope for the best."

There ought to be two marked effects of this all-inclusive tax law, says the Macon *Telegraph:*

"It ought to prove to ourselves and to the rest of the world that we are ready to accept the sacrifices and make the economies necessary to getting down to earth, and it ought to prove to the rest of the world that America intends to keep her credit clear and her money at its full integrity by balancing her income and her outgo."

WHETHER this bill will really teach us a lesson before it is too late, will depend, says the Troy *Record*, "largely upon the sentiment of the public and the attention citizens give to the conduct of their governmental affairs":

"When we have recovered from the effects of the depression of the last two and a half years we should continue alert to policies and practises which will give relief from the taxation we are now assuming.

"Further cuts in the budget should be worked out and all appropriations not absolutely essential to the welfare of the nation as a whole should be rejected by Congress.

"For the next ten years, at least, the watchwords of this nation should be rigid economy in government all along the line, the rapid reduction of the national debt, and the wiping out of all short-term obligations."

"Let us not assume that this tax law will actually guarantee a balanced budget," says Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"It is impossible to make a positive estimate of the yield of taxes at a time when earnings, profits, security values, and the consumption of goods are so unstable.

"If business deteriorates further, obviously the budget will not balance; the more business improves the more nearly the budget will be in balance.

"A tax bill at a time like this is necessarily a speculation on the future. Provided the Government and people show a sincere willingness to tax themselves heavily and to retrench, no creditor of the United States has the right to doubt the good faith of the American nation in meeting its obligations.

"The object of the whole struggle to balance the budget has been to prove that good faith. The pledge is given that the United States means to pay."

It is only a "paper pretense at budget balancing," says the Philadelphia *Record*, which "does more to destroy than to restore confidence." And the Camden *Courier-Post* takes exactly the same view-point:

"To say that this bill balances the budget is as fanciful as arguing that the moon is made out of green cheese.

"First, the budget—the 'balanced budget'—includes as anticipated revenue some $250,000,000 due on war debts.

"No one believes the $250,000,000 will be paid, save possibly the President and certain of his financial advisers.

"Second, the budget does not provide one cent's worth of emergency aid for the unemployed. And even Mr. Hoover admits that such aid will have to be forthcoming before winter is upon us again.

"Here are just two gaping holes in this 'balanced budget.'"

And the New Jersey paper would go a step further. In the first place, it points out that it is impossible to estimate the productivity of the tax law in these days of rapid changes in business, and furthermore—

How the New Tax Law Will Balance the Budget

Additional revenue for the fiscal year 1932-33 will come from the following items as listed by the New York *Herald Tribune.* The new income taxes are payable in 1933 on 1932 incomes. The other taxes become effective June 21, except as otherwise noted.

INCOME TAX	
Individual—Normal, 4 and 8 per cent.; exemptions $2,500 and $1,000	$63,000,000
Surtax—1 per cent. over $6,000 to 55 per cent. over $1,000,000	88,000,000
No earned income credit	27,000,000
Total	$178,000,000
Corporation, increased from 12 per cent. to 13¾ per cent	$22,000,000
Exemption eliminated	16,000,000
Consolidates returns, 14½ per cent	3,000,000
Total	$41,000,000
Limitation of security losses and other administrative changes	$80,000,000
MANUFACTURES EXCISE TAX	
Lubricating oil, 4 cents a gallon	$33,000,000
Brewers' wort, 15 cents a gallon; malt syrup, 3 cents a pound; grape concentrates, 20 cents a gallon	82,000,000
Tires and tubes, 2¼ and 4 cents a pound	33,000,000
Toilet preparations, 10 per cent.; dentifrices, 5 per cent.	13,500,000
Furs, 10 per cent	12,000,000
Jewelry, 10 per cent. on amounts over $3	9,000,000
Automobiles, 3 per cent	32,000,000
Trucks, 2 per cent	3,000,000
Parts and accessories, 2 per cent	7,000,000
Radio and phonograph equipment, 5 per cent	9,000,000
Mechanical refrigerators, 5 per cent	5,000,000
Sporting goods and cameras, 10 per cent	5,000,000
Firearms and shells, 10 per cent	2,000,000
Matches, wood, 2 cents the 1,000; paper, ½ cent the 1,000	4,000,000
Candy, 2 per cent	4,000,000
Chewing-gum, 2 per cent	1,000,000
Soft drinks, various rates	7,000,000
Electrical energy, 3 per cent. on domestic and commercial sales	39,000,000
Gasoline, 1 cent a gallon	150,000,000
Total	$450,500,000
TARIFFS	
Oil, ½ cent gallon; coal, 10 cents 100 pounds; lumber, $3 1,000 feet; copper, 4 cents pound	$6,500,000
MISCELLANEOUS	
Telephone, 10 cents between 50 cents and $1, 15 cents $1 and $2, 20 cents over $2; telegraph, 5 per cent.; cable and radio, 10 cents	22,500,000
Admissions, 1 cent per 10 cents on admissions over 40 cents	42,000,000
Oil pipe-line charges, 4 per cent	8,000,000
Safe deposit boxes, 10 per cent	1,000,000
Checks, 2 cents each	78,000,000
Boats, various rates (July 1)	500,000
Total miscellaneous	$152,000,000
STAMP TAXES	
Issues of bonds or capital stock, 10 cents per $100	$6,500,000
Stock transfers, 4 cents per $100 par or 4 cents per share no par, 5 cents for shares selling over $20	20,000,000
Bond transfers, 4 cents per $100 par	5,000,000
Conveyances, 50 cents on $100 to $500, 50 cents per $500 in excess	8,000,000
Produce sales for future delivery, 5 cents per $100	6,000,000
Total	$45,500,000
ESTATE AND GIFT	
Estate tax (June 6, 1932, collections begin June 30, 1933)	.....
Gift tax (assuming tax effective June 6, 1932)	5,000,000
Total estate and gift tax	$5,000,000
Total, all additional taxes	$958,500,000
POSTAL	
Increase first-class to 3 cents (July 6); various second-class increases (July 1)	160,000,000
Grand total in bill	$1,118,500,000

"The imposition of drastic taxes to balance the budget only tends to defeat that purpose by forcing a decrease in public earning power—and, hence, public taxpaying power.

"Instead of a balanced budget, this newspaper believes that unless further sources of revenue are found, the Federal budget will close the year with the largest deficit—and the largest deficiency bill—in the history of the nation."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

GOSH, even the atom is busted.—*Springfield Union.*

IT is about time somebody put the awe back in law.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

DON'T tell Mayor Walker there isn't any Santa Claus!—*Omaha World-Herald.*

AND it's beginning to seem that there's always room at the bottom.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THE man who could find a good market for wolf hides might beat the depression.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

WHY is it that the man who informs you how international debts can be paid is the same fellow who owes you $7?—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ANOTHER thing that should be kept as sound as a dollar is the dollar.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

MAYBE us Democrats have got some pork in the barrel, but the squeal all comes from the White House.—*Dallas News.*

THIRTEEN years after the winning of the war to make the world safe and solvent, the command is: "Present Alms!"—*Virginian-Pilot.*

CONGRESS appropriates millions from an empty treasury and then denounces the bears for selling stock they do not own.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

APPARENTLY those Navy officials who have ruled that ensigns can't marry until two years after they've graduated discount the value of practical fighting experience.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GOVERNOR MURRAY announces that he has no hope of getting the Democratic nomination. This makes the Governor practically unique among Democrats.—*San Diego Union.*

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Maybe We've Been Looking in the Wrong Direction
—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

SOVIET RUSSIA, where stern treatment is accorded the slipshod workman, is giving baseball a trial, and we expect to hear any time that 800 short-stops a week are being executed.—*Detroit News.*

THE principal trouble in the business world right now is too many receivers and not enough receipts.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"WHAT shall we invent next?" asks THE LITERARY DIGEST. If you do not receive a better suggestion, how about a self-balancing budget?—*Brunswick Pilot.*

MUCH to their credit, all of the Seabury investigation reporters manfully resisted the temptation to say that Jimmie was wisecracking under the strain.—*Springfield Union.*

A MAN in a Boston court spoke a language none of thirty interpreters could understand. We'll bet it was Negro dialect as written by Yankee authors.—*Mobile Register.*

A TEACHER says the matter of breathing is of little importance to the crooning type of vocalist. Others, more radical, are for dispensing with this entirely.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE average American, it is estimated, works sixty-one days in each year for the tax collector. The other 304 days he works for the instalment collector.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

As further evidence of how the tide is setting in against Prohibition, it is reported that fifty new verses of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam have been discovered in Persia.—*Springfield Union.*

Do-X has to be careful how she dox.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

LOOKS like they are getting the world in shape to hand it over to the meek.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

IT seems that taxation with representation is getting to be rather bad, too.—*Thomaston Times.*

MR. COOLIDGE must chuckle when he considers the mess he did not choose to get into.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT is thought that the gangsters who use luxurious high-powered cars do it just to keep up disappearances.—*Punch.*

AND if the country is in as bad shape as the Democratic orators say it is, we can't understand why so many of them want to be President of it.—*Judge.*

DROPPING water will wear away a stone, and also disrupt a stock exchange.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

WE imagine Mr. Putnam gets rather tired answering the question, "Who drives the car at your house?"—*Ohio State Journal.*

IF any man feels that he has been inconsiderately forgotten in the revised Federal tax bill, will he please rise?—*Boston Transcript.*

A NOVELIST has confessed to a gossip-writer that his hobby is fishing. It is what novelists do for a living that causes all the real trouble.—*Punch.*

THE country has the five-cent cigar it was shouting for, and to make the picture harmonious will get the old three-cent postage-stamp.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

A CHICAGO musician tried out an Egyptian oboe that had been otherwise silent for 3,372 years. Imagine the emotions of the fellow who toots one of our saxophones 3,372 years from now.—*Nashville Banner.*

IT seems the Republicans would have relief spread downward from the ups, the Democrats upward from the downs.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WHAT could have been more appropriate than T. H. Cotton and W. T. Twine tying for the 1,000-guineas golf championship recently?—*Christian Science Monitor.*

LAW and order, says a reformer, is the need of the day. Personally, we could get along with fewer laws if we could get a few more orders.—*Southern Lumberman.*

IT might be a good plan to turn the appointment of Federal employees over to a Congressional committee—provided it wasn't the Committee on Domestic Relations.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ON the average, 8,000,000 miles are driven in automobiles before one person is killed in an accident. But don't get careless. Remember that the other drivers may drive 7,999,999 of them.—*Detroit News.*

GENERAL PERSHING says American citizens are slovenly and that the country is governed by cheap politicians. The sentiment is entirely proper but, General, is "cheap" exactly the word?—*Indianapolis Star.*

THESE are the happy days when college seniors tell how they feel about everything. We should not begrudge them their little hour, for it will be quite a while before anybody asks their opinions again.—*The New Yorker.*

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The German Republic Under the Monocle

FROM THE "MONOCLE CABINET" of Germany's new Chancellor, Col. Franz von Papen, to a restoration of monarchy in Germany seems to some editors outside that country only a short step.

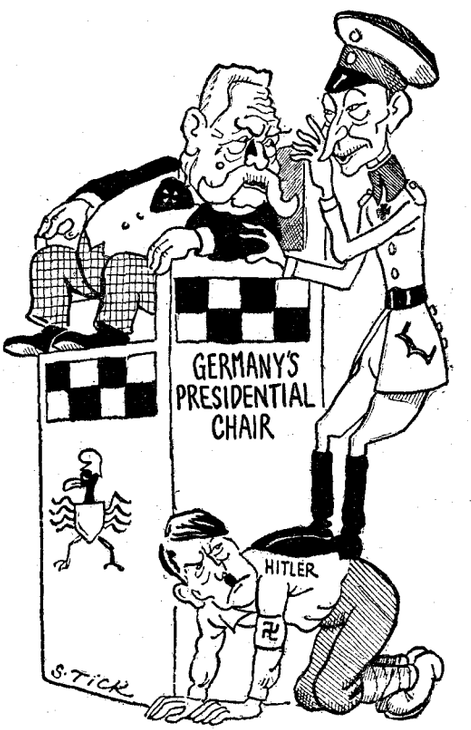
The picture of four barons, two counts, and two other noblemen with the prefix "von" to their names in this Cabinet appears to some American correspondents in Berlin "like an anachronistic survival of feudal Germany."

An exceedingly significant figure is Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the new commander of the Reichswehr, who is expected to wield very wide power.

"There is no safer prediction," says Lord Rothermere, British owner of the London *Daily Mail*, "than that the Hohenzollerns again will occupy the throne of Germany within eighteen months." London Associated Press dispatches inform us that his statement was telephoned to *The Daily Mail* from Berlin where he was visiting, and he based it on a number of visits to Germany in the past three years and on investigation during his present stay.

He believes, we are told, that the monarchy will be peacefully restored and heartily welcomed by the German people.

On the other hand, it is pointed out in the New York *Evening Post* that a recent prediction by a prominent German Nationalist editor that President von Hindenburg would resign in October and urge that he be succeeded by the former Crown Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, was flatly denied by a spokesman for the German Government.



A French Prediction

The former Crown Prince: "It's time for you to step down and let me sit in that chair."

—"Le Petit Provençal" (Marseilles).

THE first striking development since the appointment of Col. Franz von Papen to succeed the former Chancellor, Heinrich Bruening, is said to be the Presidential decree of Field Marshal von Hindenburg dissolving the Reichstag which less than thirty days earlier gave the Bruening Government a decisive majority.

This means, according to Berlin press dispatches, that the von Papen Ministry does not have to face the country's Parliament, where it would have inevitably encountered an immediate vote of non-confidence. Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the German press reveal the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as saying of the so-called "Monocle Cabinet" of von Papen that:

"This Cabinet, surprizingly formed in such a shocking manner, resembles the executive board of a noblemen's society more than a representation of the German people. It will be hard not to judge it from this angle."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks with some cynicism that the von Papen Cabinet, "which allegedly was intended as a government of national union, turns out to be a government of the Right Wing futile reactionaries." Moreover, the Independent Democratic *Vossische Zeitung* declares bluntly:

"The Cabinet of the so-called National Concentration is unable to concentrate on anything, because it has been formed by a couple of Junkers and heavy industrialists who have influence at the Wilhelmstrasse, but ave none among the people."

An organ of the Catholic Centre party, the *Koelnische Volkszeitung*, minces no words when it says:

"The von Papen Cabinet might as well have been formed a hundred years ago. There is nothing in the new Cabinet indicating a connection with the people, and that was a necessity about which the Bruening Cabinet always talked."

THE Berlin *Vorwaerts*, spokesman of the Social Democratic party, feels resentfully that the Bruening Cabinet was overthrown to stifle the interests of the laboring class. It assures us:

"The outward appearance of the Cabinet is sufficiently indicative. The majority of the Cabinet members are noblemen, while the names of only two simple citizens appear. No workers or members of the middle classes are included.

"That's not accidental. The outward appearance fully complies with the spirit and mentality of this Cabinet.

"The Bruening Cabinet was overthrown for the purpose of eliminating the last remnants representing the interests of the laboring class."

But when we turn to the Nationalist *Berliner Lokal-anzeiger*, which seems to be not unfavorably disposed, we find it confessing:

"It is difficult to decide for or against the new Cabinet. However, at present, it is immaterial whether one likes or dislikes the Cabinet. Citing its own proclamation, it should be judged by actions."

Of particular interest is the verdict of the Hitler newspaper, the *Angriff*, that "the value and character of the new Cabinet can not be judged by its past nor by the parties supporting it, but must be judged by its future action."

EMPHATICALLY representative of French opinion on the von Papen Cabinet is the outspoken utterance of the Paris *Temps*, known as the semiofficial voice of the French Foreign Office:

"The von Papen Cabinet has been called a Ministry of transition. There's no transition. All bridges are cut.

"There exists no possibility of collaboration with those who for the past twelve years organized republican-democratic Germany.

"The most striking thing about the Cabinet's declaration is the harsh, unbending tone toward the preceding governments. It is the old Prussian spirit of the Junker military chiefs and the directors of 'big business,' which is reborn and reaffirms itself with a vigor which one hardly suspected could be rediscovered after the defeat of 1918 and the twelve years of republican-democratic rule."

Equally distrustful of coming policies in Germany is the

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Nationalist Paris *Figaro* which describes President von Hindenburg, General von Schleicher and Hitler as preparedness performers for a return of the Hohenzollerns. Also it compares the von Papen Cabinet with that of Herriot:

"One is dominated by pacifist ideology, the other by a nationalism which demonstrates the weakness of that ideology. One still pronounces rituals on respect to treaties, the other demands their destruction and consecrates its existence to that end.

"The Treaty of Versailles prohibits the reconstruction of the General Staff, but the new Cabinet is a proxy of the General Staff. On our side for eight years there have been nothing but love songs in answer to which there come cries of hate from the other side of the Rhine.

"In France Blum and Herriot are the masters; in Germany Hindenburg, von Schleicher, and Hitler prepare a bed for the Hohenzollerns."

Keystone-Underwood photograph

The Real Power in Germany

Is said to be General Kurt von Schleicher who, with control of the Reichswehr in his hands, is as potentially mighty as a dictator.

THE real power in Germany's new era of barons, counts, and adherents of the ancient régime is said by Frederick Kuh, the United Press staff correspondent at Berlin, to be Gen. Kurt von Schleicher who, with control of the Reichswehr in his hands, is as potentially mighty as a dictator. Mr. Kuh advises us:

"Schleicher is the man to whom the Hitlerites look for real domination once they assume the reins of government.

"The Republic still stands, and Republican elements are sounding a call of battle against the growth of the power of the 'Right' parties, but the latter's sweep has been increasingly great. The von Papen-von Schleicher Cabinet will rule without the restraining hand of an unfriendly Reichstag, for that body has been dissolved.

"Von Schleicher, whose friends were stationed in the highest government councils next to Hindenburg and Chancellor Bruening, knew every move of the President and Chancellor usually at its inception.

"Double-crossing was rampant among government officials whose loyalty to the administration had been considered impeccable.

"The truth could not have been surprizing to Bruening. When it became public property the day after his dismissal he lay abed sick of a heart attack.

"The Field Marshal's warm friendship for his Chancellor began to cool when Bruening's attempt in January to prolong the President's term by a Reichstag vote proved a failure.

"When von Schleicher forced the resignation of Bruening's Chief Minister of Defense, Wilhelm Groener, history again recorded the proposition that a weak civil government always brings the military party to the fore.

"The anti-Groener intrigue was intended to conciliate Hitler, whose brown militia was outlawed by Groener. The loss of Groener, one of his chief links with Hindenburg, caused Bruening's aspirations to totter. Then the plotters arranged the President's sudden departure for East Prussia, where personal visits, telegrams, and letters from his old war cronies among the Junkers completed the breach.

"Disregarding the stream of hundreds of millions of marks which the Government pumped into their bankrupt estates, the Junkers, or Prussian feudal landowners, rebelled against Bruening.

"The Junkers cried 'Bolshevism!' because the Bruening Government was unwilling to pay them prosperity prices for unprofitable land that already was mortgaged to the hilt."

India's Press on Bombay's Hindu-Moslem Blood Bath

A WORDY WARFARE PROMISES TO SUCCEED the orgy of murder and arson in Bombay. Writers professing Hinduism are seeking to lay the blame upon Moslems for the running of blood in the Bombay bazaars.

The death-roll had exceeded 140 by May 22, when the Government, by employing British troops to aid the armed police, had succeeded in bringing the carnage under control. The number of the injured exceeded 1,600. The value of the property looted and damaged has not yet been fixt, but it is believed to run into millions of rupees.

Moslem publicists return the compliment. Furious at the insinuations leveled against him, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who for years has been the spear-head of Moslem agitation in India, has walked out of the Conciliation Committee set up to compose the differences between the two communities.

There have been numerous clashes between the Hindus and the Moslems during the last twenty-two years, since Lord Morley introduced the thin edge of constitutional government. But none was marked by fiercer fury or resulted in anything like the loss in human life and property.

The spark that set the tinder of religious rancor ablaze was tiny and, in itself, insignificant. We read in *The Hindustan Times* (Delhi):

"The origin of the trouble is a trivial quarrel over 'Muharram *Baksheesh*' (alms) at Multani Bazaar, Mandvi, on Saturday afternoon, between a shopkeeper's servant and a number of Moslem street urchins.

"It appears that the Mohammedans went away on the refusal of '*Baksheesh*,' and came back in larger numbers and began to abuse and assault the shopkeeper, on the ground that they were not gracefully received when they came to demand alms. This created a panic, and the trouble spread to Nagdevi Street, a predominantly Moslem locality, in the indiscriminate assaults on Hindu passers-by. Soon the whole locality was throbbing with excitement. Rowdies began to use stones, soda-water bottles, and *lathis* (long cane sticks) freely on passers-by."

THIS Delhi paper is dominated by the orthodox Hindu leader, the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, of Benares Hindu University fame, who was prevented by the British Indian Government from presiding over the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress, and was lately released from confinement.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, the head of the Moslem Khilafat (Caliphate) workers, takes the opposite view. He blames the Hindus for starting the trouble and for spreading it. He is widely quoted in the Indian press as saying:

"The Moslems never began the riots; the Hindus began it and are keeping it up. We, the Moslems, want ten or fifteen years absolute peace to improve our internal conditions."

The British-owned and British-edited *Statesman* (Delhi and Calcutta) blames the Indian National Congress for sapping the respect for authority and breeding the spirit of lawbreaking and thereby paving the way for this and other orgies of blood in India. To quote it:

"The different communities have had to live side by side in India for centuries and, on the whole, they have not found that an impossible strain upon them. Outbreaks there have always been from time to time, but these quarrels have taken on a new aspect within the last few years.

"Some people ascribe the new and dangerous developments to anxiety about the political future, to a belief in one community or the other, that unless it asserts itself it will pass under the rule of the other. To ourselves it is obvious that you can not have the most influential men in India preaching for years on end the beauty of resistance to authority, without stirring up not only dangerous passions but a conviction that there is something noble in defiance of the law."

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South America's First Socialist State

A MOST REMARKABLE POLITICAL experiment in the modern history of South America began with the establishment in Chile of a "Socialist government pledged to State control of production" and the "liberation of Chile from the yoke of capitalism."

Yet as Santiago United Press dispatches note, there was very little outward excitement concerning the new Government headed by Carlos G. Davila, former Ambassador to Washington and Gen. Arturo Puga Ossario, soldier and diplomat.

The public, under the eyes of police and troops, we are told, seemed indifferent to the first great "Socialist" adventure in the Western Hemisphere which started after the bloodless revolution that ousted the régime of President Juan Esteban Montero.

The new Government will not molest private property of Chileans or foreigners, according to Provisional President Davila, who authorized the following statement to the United Press:

"A published report that capitalistic enterprises and private and foreign property will be confiscated is absurd. In case an attempt at a run on the banks is made provisions have been taken to prevent a run and control the situation. Also the Government has no intention of molesting bank deposits."

American and British investments in Chile total over a billion dollars, we learn from Santiago press cables, which aver further that foreign business men, particularly Americans, were relieved by Mr. Davila's reassuring statement. In a lengthy outline of the policy of the new Chilean Government, which Mr. Davila sent by special cable to the New York *Times*, he declares that notwithstanding the Socialistic atmosphere, the new Government has not contemplated drastic measures far removed from the past practises of most affairs of State, and he explains further:

"In this respect international relations will be maintained as hitherto, with an endeavor to improve without exception the spirit of good-will and understanding. No changes of importance are considered, except to foster international understanding between countries. It is probable that Soviet Russia will be recognized."

THE junta of combined political and military forces that ended the Government of President Juan Esteban Montero, demanded his resignation in order to make an economic reorganization of the country. They entered the Presidential Palace while the President and members of his Cabinet were holding a conference.

The revolutionary movement, according to Santiago press cables, reached its climax when Army forces marched on the capital from the El Bosque aerial base, ten miles south of the city.

President Montero's reply to the demand of the revolutionary leaders that he resign, according to the report of a Santiago correspondent of the New York *Times*, was to say that owing to the fact he did not have the support of the military garrisons of the city, he was compelled to withdraw from the Presidency. But he refused to resign, altho yielding the palace to the revolutionary leaders.

For six hours before the junta had compelled President Montero to quit, we read further, thirty bombing planes from the aerial base at El Bosque had flown over Santiago and threatened to drop explosives on the Presidential Palace to insure his resignation.

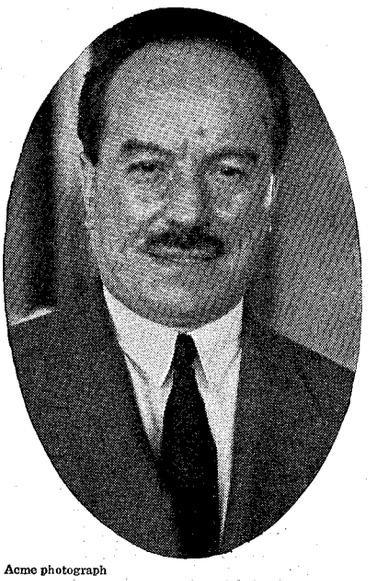
Provisional President Davila, it is related in a Washington United Press dispatch, was profoundly interested during his term as Ambassador to learn all about Americans and "in his travels and contacts he mingled alike with the haughty and the humble." We are further advised that:

"One summer, while other diplomats were dipping in the surf at Newport or lounging at some other fashionable watering place, Davila isolated himself here for an intensive study of Soviet Russia and the Five-Year Plan. His reports on this and other researches were in the forceful, forthright prose of which he is master.

"Davila came here in October, 1927, after being editor of *La Nacion*, one of the two largest newspapers in Chile.

"He favored American journalistic methods and one morning startled Santiago with a complete American make-up. This admiration for things American increased during his stay here and he studied intensely to learn more of America and her ways.

"Davila's social functions were among the most brilliant in the Capital. It was at one of his dinners that the matter of social precedence between Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth was settled. Mrs. Gann was seated ahead of the wives of diplomats. Mrs. Longworth did not attend."



Acme photograph

Master of Chile

Carlos G. Davila, former Chilean Ambassador at Washington, whose political and military junta aims to establish Chile as a Socialist Republic.

ALTHO the Chilean press has seemed reluctant to express opinions about the new Government, editors in other South American countries have shown the keenest interest in the new turn of Chilean events. The powerful Conservative morning daily *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires in a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST has this to say:

"While not desirous of judging the recent events in Chile which as a sovereign country has the exclusive right to judge its own internal affairs, we neutral observers view the junta as a heterogeneous structure composed of Extreme Leftists, Liberals, and old Conservatives who interpret the doctrine of none of the militant parties of Chile nor has it a defined social orientation. We can not distinguish as yet the precise program of action or the common ideal unifying the members of the junta.

"If the junta was created through the incapacity of the previous government, such a motive is weak, for the obstacles which halted previous efforts still exist."

Another influential daily of Buenos Aires, *La Nacion*, seems to be pessimistic about the way things are done in Chile:

"The revolution and the Socialist program both are of military origin and are not supported by the people. What hope for success is there for a country in the grade of evolution in which Chile finds itself?"

But in Rio de Janeiro, the *Diario de Noticias* pictures Chile as moving along advanced political lines:

"After an intermittent revolution Chile emerges for the fulfilment of the ideals of the struggle, incorporating into a vast program the numerous advanced ideas, similar to those of Germany, France, and Spain, of controlling national industries and the socialization of the people."

TO the *Jornal do Brasil* the change of government in Chile "appears to have consolidated her political situation."

On the other hand, in Uruguay, the Montevideo *Dia* seems to have a skeptical feeling about Chilean affairs, for it says:

"While President Montero was inefficient, we doubt the authenticity of Chilean Socialism when it is headed by militarists."

In Peru the Lima *Cronica* thinks it is too bad that Chile should have made the error of following the road to revolution in order to solve an economic and social problem which is exclusively a consequence of the world crisis.

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The Russo-Japanese Tinder-Box

TWO GREAT HATREDS—economic and racial; two great antagonisms—between Communism and Capitalism and between European and Asiatic.

These may clash near Vladivostok and explode into the next great war. So predicts the sober, peace-loving Manchester *Guardian*.

If the extreme reactionaries in Japan succeed in setting up a military dictatorship, this dire catastrophe seems inevitable to *The Guardian*. Its apprehension is based upon a report sent by a contributor who sums up the prevailing Soviet fear that "the Japanese are bent on picking a quarrel with Russia by invading her territory."

The Soviet Government, this correspondent asserts, has assembled a considerable force at Vladivostok, and is accumulating large food supplies at that port.

Why are the Russians concentrating their defense at Vladivostok? Because they believe, answers this correspondent, that the Japanese have designs upon that maritime province:

"The Japanese regard Vladivostok, which is at present a big airplane base and may again become a big naval base, as a menace to Japan, and they covet the rich coastal fisheries of the maritime province, over which there have been continual disputes between the Soviet Union and Japan in the last ten years. The attempt to carry out this policy in 1918-22 failed, but this has merely strengthened the desire of the Japanese military to carry it out on a bigger scale.

"At the present moment there is much recruiting of ex-Russian officers and non-commissioned officers in Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia for service in Manchuria, and the Japanese are making every effort to organize the Russian Whites in Manchuria for aggressive action. There is already much fighting along the eastern half of the Chinese Eastern Railway between the forces of the Japanese-controlled puppet government and Chinese insurgents."

THE Russians are afraid, continues this *Guardian* informant, that disorder and fighting will spread across the Soviet frontier. This fear has stimulated concrete action:

"Russia has had to spend lavishly in the last few months to prepare against the danger. These preparations have strained the country's resources and have compelled the Government to modify its Five-Year Plan.

"The program for the metallurgical industry has been largely changed over to production for war purposes.

"The authorities have now stored enough stocks of grain to feed the Army for a year, and this and the necessity for transporting supplies to the Far Eastern Army largely account for the present food shortage and general tightening of conditions.

"Russia has now concentrated the flower of her forces in the East. The number is uncertain. Three hundred thousand men has been suggested, but this figure is probably exaggerated.

"The Russians aim at having as few men and as much material as possible in their Far Eastern forces. They are particularly strong in tanks and airplanes.

"Whereas Japan could produce only about 300 planes a year, the Soviet Union could produce over a thousand. Moreover, owing to the hilly nature of Japan it is difficult to give the Japanese aviators proper training, and the Japanese air service is poor. The Russian, on the other hand, is good; some judges say that it is as good as any in Europe. The Russians have a big fleet of long-range bombing planes at Vladivostok."

A few months ago, the same authority declares, an invasion of the Far Eastern Soviet territory would have been looked upon in Russia as a mere local hostility. Now such action would be considered as a prelude to a real and bitter conflict. Nevertheless, the Soviets aim to avoid war with Japan, if that is within reason. Efficient preparations at Vladivostok, they hope, will give pause to Japan's militarists:

"Russia is determined to remain neutral in the Chino-Japanese conflict and on the defensive, for it considers the Five-Year Plan more important than anything else, and it is loath to shed the blood of Russians for any material interests in Manchuria."

Can Britain Populate Her Empire?

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH within the Empire is all mismanaged, say many in England. Attention is now focused upon this fundamental problem by the publication of a report of a Committee on Empire Migration.

Headed by Viscount Astor, and consisting of such authorities as Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, G. D. H. Cole, Capt. L. F. Ellis, and Christopher Turnor, the committee concludes that "it will not be possible or desirable to incur any considerable expenditure of public funds on migration. Yet, the Committee admits:

"We are confronted with a profound disharmony between the economic needs of Great Britain on the one hand and the Dominions on the other in regard to migration.

"Now that it might suit us to send large numbers of our people to the Dominions, it does not suit the Dominions to receive them. When the time comes that the Dominions will again welcome immigrants, it may not be to our economic interest to supply the need."

This report incenses the London *Morning Post*. "Forty-four millions here," writes a contributor who signs himself "Commerce," "ten millions in Canada; six millions in Australia, a million and a half in New Zealand, are an absurdity." British statesmen must know, this writer insists, that there must be a doubled British population in all the Dominions. "But unless they are prepared to hold up this redistribution as the one cardinal factor in British Empire politics and statesmanship, they are self-confessed quacks, playing with bread-pills in the face of a diagnosed disease and professing they know no better."

The London *Times*, however, commends the note of "cool common sense" in the report. The Empire Migration Committee, it thinks, considers all the factors involved:

"If the sentiment of Empire unity is to be maintained, and the political character of the British Empire is to remain what it has been, it is important, they point out, that the fresh accessions to the population of the Dominions which go out in future years should contain a large proportion of persons of British blood.

"They recognize, moreover, that there is a strong case for the view that the population of Great Britain is too dense for balanced mental and physical development, and that at the same time the populations of the Dominions are too small not only for the efficient development of the vast territories and resources under their control, but also as the basis for their political, social, and industrial superstructure.

"They further emphasize that the point of view of the individual must not be left out of sight and that facilities for immigration are needed to meet a vital need of human society."

YET, in view of the steadily declining birth-rate in the British Isles, the Empire Migration Committee warns against any long-range plan for wholesale emigration to the Dominions overseas:

"In view of the progressive decline in our birth-rate, and the likelihood of a gradual readjustment of our industrial life to post-war conditions, it is hardly likely that large-scale emigration would be economically advantageous to us as a long-period policy.

"In view of our post-war economic difficulties emigration would be economically advantageous for us as an emergency policy for the next few years, tho carrying certain disadvantages as a result of its selective tendencies.

"The present depression has fallen upon the Dominions with particular severity, and, so long as it lasts, they will offer very little scope for immigrants. The Committee thinks it unlikely that the staple forms of agriculture, and wheat-growing in particular, will recover the expansiveness which they displayed in the last decade when the general trade depression passes away. It seems more likely that, tho there may well be before long a partial recovery from the extremely low prices now prevailing, the production of wheat and other staple agricultural products for world markets will remain in a condition of comparative depression for several years to come.

"It seems unlikely that the Dominions will for many years to come be as ready to welcome new immigrants as they were in the post-war decade, unless there is an unexpectedly rapid development of mineral resources."

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Art the Sun Shines On

ART IS COMING DOWN into the market place. For nine days from May 28 New York artists to the number of two hundred conducted an open-air market on two sides of Washington Square.

Paris boulevards have long been acquainted with such scenes.

That the artists were in need of customers there is no gainsaying when such times as the present strike hard at the creators of so-called luxuries.

The show was colorful and interesting, and the crowd of sightseers that gathered to inspect, especially on Decoration Day, was of a cultivated and discriminating type.

Curiosity-seekers of many sorts were not absent, and the outer fringe of ice-cream, frankfurter, and orangeade vendors added a circus atmosphere, which perhaps kept the artists light-hearted. On the first day, forty-eight paintings, realizing $360 for the artists, changed hands, so it was reported.

Banter also entered in the scheme, one artist announcing on a sign that he would part with a painting for the price of a shave, a hair-cut, and a good meal.

Keystone-Underwood

Sidewalk Art Salon

Needy artists turn Washington Square into a glowing arena for art sales.

THERE was no verbal soliciting of patronage; the artist sat by his works and let them plead for themselves. In the New York *Times* report we read:

"It was not clamorous, but brave poverty which showed its wares in Washington Square.

"None of the artists asked the passer-by to purchase, altho the eyes of some of the women revealed anxious hope as they waited patiently beside their work.

"Much of the work was unquestionably meritorious, but much failed to reach the standards prevailing in the commercial galleries. Each type of work, however, seemed to find its audience in this democratic exhibition. Paintings which appeared to possess little merit attracted audiences as well as did those by more talented individuals.

"One of yesterday's most interested visitors was an elderly woman, with arms full of packages, whose calling appeared to be scrubbing. From exhibit to exhibit she went, scrutinizing this nude, admiring the moonlight in this canvas, adjusting her packages as she exclaimed over this marine. She was one visitor who saw everything in the show.

"Then there was a neatly drest man who looked cautiously at drawings priced from 10 cents to $1, and got a reduction by buying several. With all of the visitors the artists dealt patiently. When a sale was made the word passed quickly to acquaintances along the street, and there was general rejoicing.

"One artist posted a notice that for $5 he would sketch portraits on the spot. There seemed to be no one, however, ready to qualify as an ancestor.

"There was, of course, no jury of selection to exclude the work which did not meet its approval, nor was there a hanging jury to arrange the work. The result was sometimes comical when clashing subjects were juxtaposed, but the meritorious products stood out clearly under such circumstances.

"Each artist had approximately ten feet in which to show his pictures. Each met the problem in his own way. Some artists brought sketch easels on which they showed their canvases. Many brought portfolios from which they draw many specimens to show interested visitors.

"Others brought screens on which drawings and paintings have been fastened. Some drawings and etchings were exhibited on large pieces of cardboard, placed on the sidewalk and tilted against a wall.

"Many types of work were displayed. The lion of modernism was exhibited calmly beside the quiet art of those taking their lead from the academicians. There were modern designs which evidently meant little to the average passer-by, but which seemed to hold interest.

"There were pencil sketches of costumes and landscapes, gay-colored marines, and autumn, winter, spring, and summer landscapes. There were satiric etchings of the city and idealistic portrayals of the country. Even Mona Lisa is present."

VARIOUS reporters viewed this kaleidoscopic scene, and brought away varying impressions. Thus from *The Herald Tribune:*

"There were a few incidents, but none serious enough to interfere with the carnival atmosphere of the exhibit. Somebody made a complaint about a nude, and Miss Maybelle Richardson obediently turned one of her paintings face to the wall 'before John S. Sumner gets here,' she explained.

"Then several creators of lampshades, jewelry, and other wares who appeared among the exhibitors were ordered out. Nothing but art, pure and simple, goes, it was said.

"The committee was undecided whether it would let Mme. Helene Durant, the Russian woman, who had once been a sculptor, but who now makes and dresses character dolls, because '*il faut manger*,' stay or not. She can still show the dolls if she shows sculpture, too."

Being so close to the poorer sections of the town, the show presented a novelty to neighbors, as *The Sun* observer notes:

"The exhibits in the ladies' block ranged all the way from Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cramer's old-fashioned miniatures to copies of Rubens, Millet, and other artists, an array of madonnas, Clara Skinner's woodcuts, and the most modern interpretations of the human figure, reduced to squares and angles and cubes.

"Generally speaking, however, the exhibit was conspicuous

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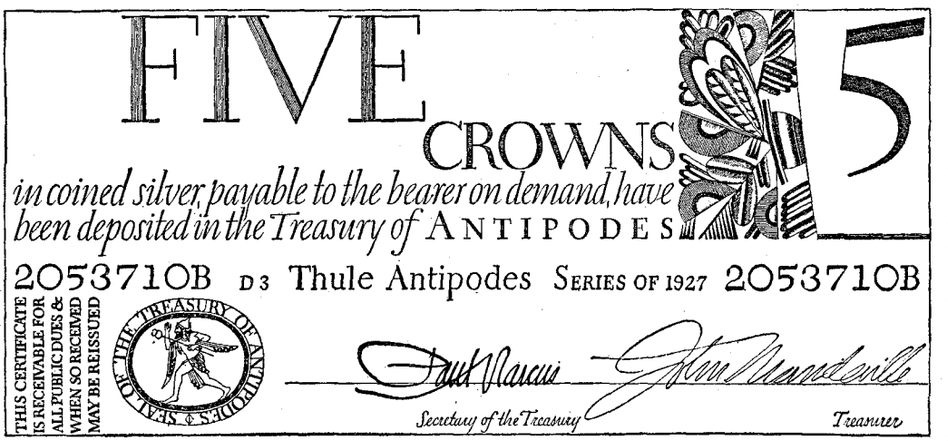
for the absence of anything that was startling or might offend even the most sensitive.

"It must be admitted that Gene B. Huston's array of modernistic nudes caused many an Italian housewife from McDougall and Bleecker streets to pause in her rounds of morning marketing, but the housewives seemed to be entertained rather than shocked. They seemed to prefer the copies of old masters and landscapes.

"A large part of the crowd to-day consisted of marketing housewives and friends of the artists, but later, it is hoped, the art mart will attract an up-town crowd which is still in pocket.

"Some of the artists were ready to bargain with grocers, butchers, doctors, dentists, or any one else with something useful to swap, for many frankly confessed that the depression has left them practically penniless.

"The art mart was conspicuously shy of berets, beards, and other accoutrements generally associated with the artist. The artists were a chatty, neighborly bunch, out in the hope of doing a little business to placate landlords, grocers, and butchers. No dealers will be permitted in the show, and each artist was expected to come in person with his own wares."


FIVE
CROWNS
5
in coined silver payable to the bearer on demand, have been deposited in the Treasury of ANTIPODES
2053710B D3 Thule Antipodes SERIES OF 1927 2053710B
THIS CERTIFICATE IS RECEIVABLE FOR ALL PUBLIC DUES & WHEN SO RECEIVED MAY BE REISSUED
THE TREASURY OF ANTIPODES
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasurer

Would You Feel Richer With This?

A suggested design on modern lines for our paper currency.

What's the Matter With Our Fives and Ones?

RULES THAT ARE THE A B C of the decorative grammar are broken—by whom? Why, the designers of our paper currency.

"The rules are so simple and so much a matter of plain common sense that it takes a perverse kind of cleverness to break them."

This is the contention of W. A. Dwiggins in a volume called "Towards a Reform of the Paper Currency, Particularly in Point of Its Design" (published for 452 subscribers by The Limited Editions Club, New York).

Take the 5 on our five-dollar bill and we see a rotund figure which Mr. Dwiggins likens to an obese gentleman. He prints it alongside numerals designed by Fournier, Caslon, Baskerville, Bodoni, F. W. Goudy, Bruce Rogers, and George W. Jones, all approaching the slender figure affected by women of to-day.

"The practical mind," he writes, "will comment that there is no reason why an Arabic numeral needs to be graceful or good looking. There is no reason why a young female needs to be graceful or good looking—but we like them that way."

Hold a bill in your hand and read the following:

"The same argument may be applied to the lettering on the note. The Bureau's brand of lettering lacks style. The large word five is an affront. It is, in a way, a summing up of all the bad taste on the face of the document. Only in one instance has the Bureau contrived a more debased form of lettering. The word one on the back of the one-dollar certificate is unquestionably a worse specimen than this word five.

"Insistence upon a third dimension in a graphic device such as a letter or a numeral is an art-fault. The letters cast shadows. The numerals at the top are coyly embraced by fronds of (Washington) acanthus. This third dimension is a sign-painter's notion. It is not looked upon with favor by the nawabs of the graphic arts. Letters on paper are regarded by the callgraphically élite as existing in two dimensions only—not as substances with thickness cut out of plank and applied.

"Two of the three signatures that make the instrument valid (the Treasury seal is the third) have been shrunk to Lilliputian dimensions. The Secretary, indeed, from the size and position of his name, is in jeopardy of being held responsible as the author of the design. For a document of this kind the natural and undesigned script of a signatory's name is the choicest kind of decorative element obtainable—just the touch that sets off the whole performance and gives it blood and vitality. In shrinking the written signatures to a vanishing-point, and canceling out the seal, the designer missed his three best bets.

"The outstanding 'use-fault' of the design is its failure to declare the amount in plain characters. The patterns of the various denominations of bills have a strong family resemblance, so that they are likely to be confused one with another when they are viewed in a dim light or hurriedly. Such being the case, it would seem wise gently to release the numerals from the tendrils of border in which they have become entangled, and to move them out into the open as plainly traced dark characters on a clear ground.

"On the reverse of the note the faults come to a climax . . . a soul-shattering and hideous juxtaposition of an ellipse and a flat circular curve . . . a squalid poverty of mind and means in the allegedly ornamental detail of the elliptical frame, of the circles around the numerals . . . subordinate forms that writhe in agony . . . inexplicable disregard of scale in the execution of

Where Is Music's Future?

THE hope of music to-day lies in the successful teaching of it to children in kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools throughout the country.

Dr. John Erskine, head of the Julliard Foundation of Music, says this, and in the New York *Times* shows some evidences of its realization:

"To-day there are in the high schools of the United States more than 6,000 full symphony orchestras, with all instruments represented. There are thousands more with only a few instruments represented. In Western cities, such as San Diego, these orchestras are taken very seriously. They are competent to play the obvious masters."

What this leads to is not in the direction of professionalism:

"Five years before the depression the musicians were discovering that concert tours were wearing out. Paganini and Liszt had set a fashion for 100 years that every musician should have a concert career.

"To-day we are going back to the time of Bach, when a musician could play the organ and frequently every instrument in the orchestra. A public is growing up who will go to hear, but also likes to play. They can not so easily be dazzled. They are prepared to judge.

"Man is creative in art and agriculture only. It is there that all true progress is made. In the vast areas between, of business and the learned professions, we only think we see progress. Art and agriculture will set the standard. Each man must be his own expert.

"In the future a vast proportion of the American people will be as skilled in music as they are now in reading and writing."

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the picture: fault in the weight of engraved line that turns a presentation that ought to be sharp and vigorous into a mist of undecipherable fine detail."

Metropolitan Opera Finances Again

THE MONEY TROUBLES of the Metropolitan Opera prove again that there are more ways than one to view a question.

In our April 16 number we gave some "inside facts" furnished by Mr. Deems Taylor of the New York *American* which purported to show that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, "weary of carrying the entire burden," really "have carried none for twenty-five years."

Since 1908, Mr. Taylor averred, "they have not been called upon to contribute one cent for the support of opera in New York."

When taken to task by Mr. Otto Kahn, Mr. Taylor admitted that his comments were rather "calorific."

Of course, the Metropolitan now seems to view a balanced budget for next season, by shortening its term, cutting its salaries, and diminishing its roster of talent, but our principle of setting forth both sides of a question leads us to give Mr. Kahn's, which was communicated to the press, and this is what he says about the directors carrying no burden for twenty-five years:

"The fact is that the capital of the company—a sum in excess of five hundred thousand dollars—has been contributed by a very few men who are (or during their lives were) among the directors. That capital represents, of course, a much larger contribution than its nominal amount, if loss of interest is added to it—indeed, more than twice its nominal amount, if compound interest is figured.

"No dividends or any other return of any kind have ever been received (or expected or desired) on that stock. The bulk of that contribution on the part of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera Company, together with all accumulated reserves, has now been lost.

"Furthermore, a very few directors, individually, provided a considerable fund in 1910 in connection with the retirement of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein from the field of grand opera. That transaction, involving as it did the purchase of certain real estate equities, while it resulted in a large loss to the directors concerned, greatly aided the status of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"Perhaps I may also refer to the heavy financial loss which was incurred as a sequence to the purchase in 1926 of what seemed to me then (as it still does) an admirable location for a new opera-house, i. e. in West Fifty-seventh Street, in connection with which project—unfortunately not realized—the establishment of an endowment or annual underwriting fund was contemplated.

"As to the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company: The parterre box-owners are, at the same time, the stockholders of the Real Estate Company. The ownership of a box represents a one-thirty-fifth share in the ownership of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Each boxholder pays annually a certain sum which goes to pay the taxes on the building (from which burden the Metropolitan Opera Company—the operating company—is thus entirely relieved) and other expenses of a minor character. That annual payment of late years has been $5,220 for each box-owner, i. e. a total annual outlay of $182,700.

"The company at any time, prior to the advent of the acute depression, could have sold the building for commercial purposes at very great advantage to itself, and thus have relieved its stockholders of the heavy burden of paying taxes to the city. The reason why it did not accept the tempting offers with which, for years, it was beset, and which would have given to the property a liquidating value of as high as $300,000 for each box-owner, or even more, was solely a sense of moral obligation toward the public to preserve the property as a home for Opera, unless and until a new opera house was built."

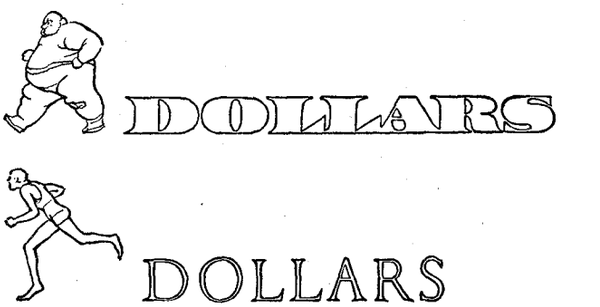
Mr. Taylor has the last word.

Summarizing Mr. Kahn's letter which we have given in its essentials, Mr. Taylor comments again in *The American:*

"Naturally, I am inclined to feel that all this rather bears out my original contention, i. e., that the opera's backers were taking more credit than they deserve. To give up the interest that you might have realized on a sum of money, had you invested it otherwise, is undoubtedly generous, from a strictly business point of view; but it is hardly philanthropy.

"The directors of the Philharmonic pay an annual deficit that amounts to a very considerable percentage of the Metropolitan's twenty-year-old guaranty fund, but I doubt if they count the loss of the legal interest as part of their contribution.

"One might likewise question the reality of the part the opera



Comparisons Are Odious! No?

The race is to the slim, thinks Mr. Dwiggins, who doesn't like the fat lettering on our paper currency.

plays in causing the boxholders to lose the interest on their original investment, for the simple reason that it is not easy to imagine what they would do with the building if it were not occupied by the opera company.

"It is too big for a theater; and no motion-picture exhibitor would rent it. Motion-picture patrons insist upon seeing the stage. Nor can I imagine any one's buying the property for anything but a fraction of its value, at least for some years to come.

"It is a pity, of course. There is a glamour about the old Metropolitan, a richness of memory and length of tradition, that no other theater could hope to possess inside of two generations. But theatrical glamour, to survive, must be present on the stage, not in the boxes.

"There is a certain proportion of the opera-going public to whom the associations of the house are far more important than a satisfactory auditorium; but there are, obviously, not enough of them to support the opera.

"The boxholders, likewise, prefer to continue where they are. But I must respectfully point out that they must then be prepared to pay for that privilege."

The Cover

A RESORT for painters, also history mongers, is this little town on the Maine coast—Castine.

It is a most attractive place on Penobscot Bay, thirty-six miles below Bangor.

The industry of its less-than-one-thousand inhabitants is fishing and the manufacture of cordage and fish-lines.

"The French erected a fort here in 1613," says "The New International Encyclopedia," "and in 1667 Baron de Castine established a small colony, which was soon abandoned. The English made the first permanent settlement here in 1760, and during the American Revolution in 1779 took possession of it, evacuating it four years later. It was again occupied by them in 1814."

The artist Mr. E. M. Bicknell was born and has always lived in New York. He was a student in the Art League and in Paris, and visited France, Italy, Holland, and England to paint. Bermuda has attracted him in winter for subjects for water-colors.

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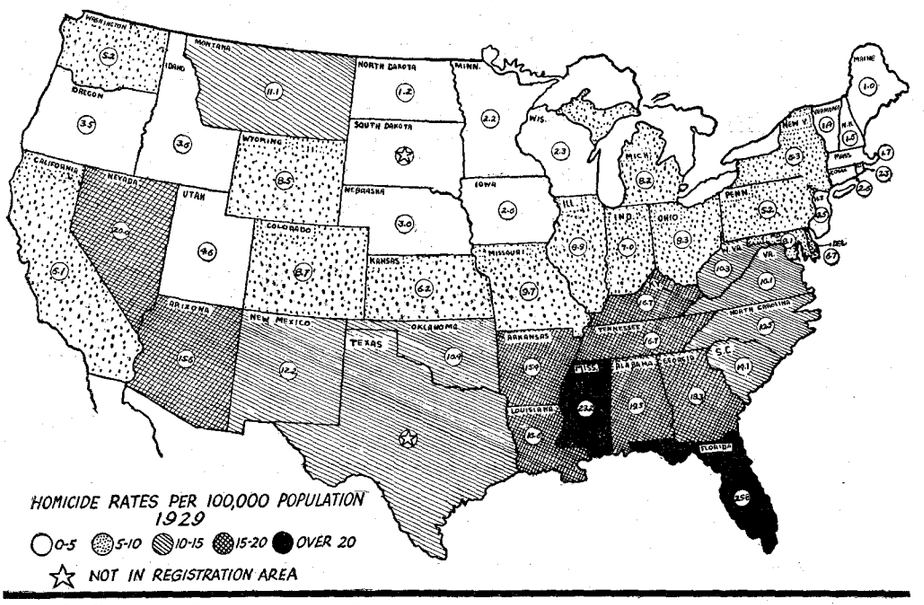
Why So Much Blood Is Spilled in Dixie

THE MOCKING INSULT . . . the challenge . . . a fair morning, the dew still heavy on leaves and grass.

Two men face each other, raise their pistols and fire. One falls with a bullet through his heart from the better marksman. Honor has been satisfied.

It is largely because the code duello lingered longer in the South than in the North, says a Southerner, that the homicidal rate in Dixie is higher than in the rest of the country. It is, says another, the price of pride and honor, still the hallmark of proper training.

But Mississippi's homicidal statistics would indicate that the Negro is chiefly responsible for the deadly record below the Mason and Dixon line.



Courtesy of the Mississippi State Board of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics

Homicide Map of the United States

Every day saw the killing of a Negro in Mississippi in 1931, on an average, and every five days the killing of a white man. The total homicide rate for the year was 24.4. Of this, Negro murderers of Negroes contributed by far the larger share.

Of the seventeen States reporting homicides for 1929 in excess of 10 per 100,000 of estimated population, eleven are in the South. The average in other States is about one-third that of the seventeen. The national rate is the highest among civilized nations, excepting Italy.

Now Southerners are not actually more bloodthirsty than those who live north of the Mason and Dixon line, and, as we see above, Southerners themselves try to explain why so much life is squandered in sunny Dixie. Let us see.

"Family training in the South teaches the children to hold pride and honor above everything else at any cost," maintains William Edgar Byrd, Jr., instructor in Rural Social Economics at the University of Virginia. "It is for this reason," he writes in the University's *News Letter*, "that *mores* and folkways play such an important part in the high rate of homicide in the South."

As a secondary reason, Mr. Byrd adds that school training in the South is deficient in general, and in the teaching of good citizenship and altruistic behavior in particular.

But, tho it is disposed to agree with Mr. Byrd's first line of reasoning, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* takes issue with him on the second. The schools of the South, for lack of wealth, and other reasons, are not quite so well equipped or so capably staffed as those in some other sections. But the difference is hardly great enough, says the Virginia paper, to tip the scales and determine a particular kind of social behavior. "Southern children are taught much the same things all other American children are taught, and in much the same way."

Racial friction is dismissed as an important factor on the authority of Dr. H. C. Brearley, of Clemson College, South Carolina. This sociologist, we are told, has assembled data indicating that the homicide rate among whites in the South is, by and large, the highest in the country. "So," says *The Virginian-Pilot*, "we must fall back on Mr. Byrd's diagnosis unless our own minds and experience can produce a better one."

"Isn't the code duello the villain in the play?" asks the Montgomery *Advertiser*. The duel, we are reminded, was tolerated in the South much later than elsewhere in the country. It was utterly discredited in the North by the tragedy of the Hamilton-Burr encounter, but it continued well up to, and even beyond, the War Between the States, not, to be sure, as a lawful means of seeking personal redress, but as a more or less recognized means. The duel was winked at long after it was outlawed.

"Of the millions of fist fights, cuttings, and shootings that have occurred among white men in this Southern country since Washington's first inaugural, we dare say," continues *The Advertiser*, "that 75 per cent. of them had their origin in relatively trivial causes, which might have been amicably adjusted without loss of dignity or honor, had the principals concerned been accustomed to think rationally about acts of violence."

Another factor entering into the situation is the Southerners' traditional sensitiveness about women. A slighting remark or an actual wrong required immediate redress, and often the services of a coroner. But, we are told, the women got tired of all that, and now, for the most part, "do their own bawling out."

Then there is the Negro's contribution to the homicide score: "Negroes are impulsive and among themselves often fight to the death." It is not made clear by Dr. Byrd, says *The Advertiser*, how the white homicide statistics in the South compare with the same class of statistics in other sections.

The Mississippi statistics may shed some light on that question. Homicidal deaths in that State during 1931 totaled 497—126 white and 371 colored—recites Dr. R. N. Whitfield, director of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, in a pamphlet entitled "A New Slant to Southern Homicides, Based on Mississippi's Homicidal Deaths." The total rate was 24.4 per 100,000 population. The rate for 1930 was higher—25.8.

During 1931, says Dr. Whitfield, 104 whites were killed by whites; twenty whites were killed by Negroes, and two whites were killed by persons of color unknown.

Likewise, 303 Negroes were killed by Negroes; fifty-four Negroes were killed by whites, and fourteen Negroes were killed

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by persons of color unknown. Of the fifty-four Negroes killed by whites, relates Dr. Whitfield, at least twenty were killed by guards and officers, particularly in resisting arrest.

"Referring again to the total homicide rate of 24.4," writes Dr. Whitfield, "we find that white offenders were responsible for eight points, and Negroes for sixteen and one-half points. The rate among whites killing whites was 10.3 per 100,000 white population. The Negro rate on the same basis was 29.6 per 100,000 population."

THE State's unenviable record moves the Jackson *Daily Clarion-Ledger* to declare that the responsibility for reducing these killings rests firmly, heavily, and almost entirely, upon white citizens, officers, judges, and jurors. The paper asserts:

"The killings of Negroes by Negroes can not be reduced until the white people, all of them, including police, officials, judges, and jurors, regard such killings as murder, exactly as much murder as the killing of a white by a white or by a Negro.

"They can not be reduced as long as so many white people, on the police forces, the bench, and in the jurors' chairs, regard such crimes as 'just another Negro killing,' and such trials, in too many cases, as shows.

"When every killing of a Negro by a Negro is investigated and prosecuted as such, then we shall be able to reduce not only these killings but the killings of whites by Negroes.

"Aside from our own interests, and the State's repute, which suffers the notoriety of these high homicide rates, the honest and law-abiding tens of thousands of colored people among us are entitled to this protection from the killers of their own race, as well as from the killers of the white race."

A Word for Dad

IT'S DAD WHO WRITES THE CHECKS for Mothers' Day celebrations and all other celebrations, too. On the first of the month he is the most important member of the household. But the fact is generally forgotten on the second.

Why not hand him a flower, sometimes, along with the "please remit"? The idea is suggested by the Rev. W. W. Rose, of the First Universalist Church, Lynn, Massachusetts. It is chiefly the father's fault, writes Mr. Rose in his church paper, that he is lost in the shuffle:

"He is content to stand in the background.

"He is inclined to be silent.

"We take him for granted in human society, even as we take salt for granted in the daily provender. And like salt he savors the whole.

"Father works at the commonplace task of earning a living, supporting a family, discharging his duties, laboring along quietly six days in the week, standing between his dependents and the world.

"He shoulders the responsibility of rent and taxes.

"He works himself to death that his wife and children may be assured of comfort and independence.

"He is not often the scholar or the dreamer.

"He is not often the pathfinder or the pioneer; nor the rebel.

"He belongs with the hundreds of thousands who dare not revolt—at least publicly.

"He has given hostages to fortune, as Francis Bacon once said. He knows it. But he doesn't care.

"Sometime we may have a national Memorial Day to Dad. That is, if we can get sufficiently wrought up over him.

"In the meanwhile every day is his day. And he spends it working for the wife and kids.

"Give Dad a cheer, ladies, but let him pick out his own neckties!"

Hitlerism's Threat to the Jews

NEARLY 800 YEARS AGO a boy was found murdered in Norwich, England, and the Jews of the community were accused of the crime.

It was a converted Jew, Theobald of Cambridge, the *B'nai B'rith Magazine* reminds us, who made the accusation. "The Jews," he said, "kill a Christian every year before Passover as a sacrifice. By lot they select the city in which the killing is to occur."

Keystone-Underwood

And Jesus Was a Jew

Police quelling an outbreak against members of His race in Berlin. More serious disturbances are feared because of the anti-Semitic feature of the Hitler philosophy.

The people of Norwich arose, killed some of the Jews and drove the rest out.

Twenty-seven years later the ritual murder libel appeared in Blois, France, where the entire Jewish community of forty members is said to have been burned at the stake.

The unholy legend gained credence through succeeding centuries. It has appeared in Russia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Syria, and other parts of the world—even in the United States. . . . A murder is committed just before Passover. . . . The Jews "slew to get blood for the Passover sacrifice." And the mischief is done.

After the Mendel Beilis case in Russia, about twenty-five years ago, a group of distinguished scholars, headed by the great Semitic savant, Prof. Herman L. Strack, issued a manifesto saying that they had made an exhaustive study of Bible and Talmud as well as of the Jewish Codes, and could announce that the ritual murder charge was a gross, vicious libel against the Jewish people. The Jews require no blood for their ritual purposes; the use of even the blood of food animals is forbidden by Jewish law and custom.

EVEN so, the charge was revived in a New York State village a few years ago. A child had disappeared.

"The Jews!" it was whispered. The police were questioning Jews when the child reappeared.

Now, in 1932, the hoary libel is heard, we are told, in three places—in Westphalia, Germany; in Bratislavia, Poland, and in Aleppo, Syria. The story is the same as that related by Theobald of Cambridge in 1144. In Germany its revival was attributed to the Nazis' propaganda. Happily, the superstition had weakened, and no blood was spilled.

But, unhappily, anti-Semitism is an outstanding feature of the Hitler philosophy, and the recent gains by Hitler's Nazi party in Germany forebodes serious consequences, extending even to

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the United States. Hitler *cells*, or groups, are reported to have been organized in this country.

Realizing the danger, the Committee on Goodwill Between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches has taken steps to stamp out the incipient blaze of racial hatred. In an article in *The Congregationalist and Herald of Gospel Liberty*, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, chairman of that committee, sets forth certain findings of the Foreign Policy Association. They are that Hitler has the notion that "Jews are not Germans, no matter how long they have resided in Germany or in German-Austria. He blames the Jews for everything which he does not like, or of which he does not approve, in the cultural, artistic, social, economic, and political life of the nation, and he sees in everything that he dislikes or disapproves the sinister influence of what he calls the international Jewish plot to conquer the world."

"His feeling," we read, "is based primarily on racial grounds, and seems to have little or no religious motivation. His anti-Semitism forms the connecting factor and fundamental basis of his whole program."

Hitlerism, writes Dr. Cadman, "has the effect of a serious social disease; it is a neurosis in a party-mind." Here are seven of its proposed measures, as listed by Dr. Cadman:

"1. The Jews are to be deprived of their citizenship and receive the status of aliens.
"2. No Jew will be permitted to hold a governmental or municipal post.
"3. Since the State must make its primary concern the livelihood of its citizens, should there be insufficient food, the Jews will be expelled.
"4. All Jews who entered Germany after 1914 are to be expelled at once (about 100,000).
"5. Jews are to be prohibited from editing or collaborating on newspapers.
"6. The freedom of Christian religions is to be safeguarded, but the Jewish religion is to be combated on the ground that it is materialistic.
"7. All Jewish land holdings and town properties are to be confiscated."

THESE policies, says Dr. Cadman, are a serious setback to all present-day efforts to bring about just and harmonious relations between religious people. They affect, "in a degree, the very basis of world peace." The Hitlerites, we are told, are employing the power of the press, handbills, songs, books and mass meetings to make people believe that the Jews are the cause of all the world's troubles in the present crisis, and on this tendency to find a scapegoat, Dr. Cadman quotes the Manchester *Guardian:*

"Will a whole nation, one of the greatest and most civilized in the world, be handed over to the brute, the blackguard, and the charlatan? No one can tell.
"But (Hitlerism in) Brunswick is an ominous foreshadowing. The answer will surely come before the end of this fateful year, 1932."

Twelve branches of the Hitler organization are reported to have been formed in as many American cities. In them "the aims of the Nationalists are emphasized, and the Jews are indicated as 'Internationalists." One of the Nazi leaders is reported to have made ringing speeches in some cities, in which he asserted that "the Jews are the vampires of humanity," and that "the Nordic race is superior."

"I feel," writes Dr. Cadman, "that Hitlerism demands careful attention, lest in these trying days our people rekindle old antipathies and unholy hatreds."

Such a spirit of injustice as is exhibited in the Nazi program, agrees the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) earnestly, "is a threat to all amicable relations—religious, social, and international. It jeopardizes all the finer movements toward racial understanding, economic reconstruction, and world peace. It is a perversion of politics and government. It is a monstrous social anachronism, and is wholly unworthy of the political and religious history of modern Germany."

The Free Church of America

UNITARIANS AND UNIVERSALISTS, who are rather close together as it is, will live in still closer brotherhood if they adopt the recommendation of a joint commission to form the Free Church of America, a larger household for themselves and all other religious liberals.

Under the plan, the new church would harmonize the activities, but not destroy the identities, of the two liberal denominations.

It will be neither a union nor a merger, but a coordination for practical ends.

The proposal receives the cordial blessing of *The Christian Leader* (Universalist) and *The Christian Register*, which describes itself as a journal of Free Churches, not only because it will give them a larger household in which to move and work, but open a hospitable door to others who feel cramped under their own spiritual roofs.

If the two denominations approve the report of the commission, they will continue their separate corporate existence, says *The Christian Leader*. "No trusts will be disturbed, no traditions will be destroyed, no individual churches will be shut up or combined, except as they would have been anyway. But an aggressive, united, free church organization will be set up to stop disintegration, wake up the sleepers, war on discouragement and uncertainty, and plant the liberal movement in fields white for the harvest."

On the other hand, continues *The Christian Leader*, "if we liberals are what Higginson called reformers, Eskimo dogs that have to be hitched to the sled by a separate thong, if we can not work in one harness without turning and eating one another up, then let us find it out. But if that happens, we pray that some merciful Christian will knock both dogs on the head."

According to the report of the commission, signed by Victor A. Friend, president of the Universalist General Convention, and Louis C. Cornish, president of the American Unitarian Association, the plan "includes many practical projects for the elimination of duplication of effort, such as cooperative effort between similar departments of the constituent denominations, cooperation in church extension, in social amelioration and reform, and in recruiting a larger number of able young men for the liberal ministry."

The commissioners express the hope that "by cooperation there will be not less loyalty, but more; not less effort, but more effort; not fewer churches, but more churches; not weaker, but stronger resources."

ALL the denominations which might join in the enterprise would, in addition to their own names, take the name of the Free Church of America. For example, if it wished, the Church of the Redemption, Boston, might become the Church of the Redemption, Universalist (Free Church of America). The Arlington Street Church, Boston, might become the Arlington Street Church, Unitarian (Free Church of America). In due time, says the report, the whole plan will be presented to the Universalist General Convention and to the American Unitarian Association.

In giving the proposal its cordial approval, *The Christian Register* asserts that:

"We are coming to a new day which is in fact the advent of a religious revolution away forever from all authoritarian standards.
"Beliefs in doctrinal matters are to-day less a requirement for fellowship, both within and outside Christianity, than they have ever been. Even in strait orthodoxy, people are eased into membership without making very definite affirmations. Cooperative efforts and agencies, which take in Catholics, Jews, Protestants, and liberals, work successfully in local and country-wide fields.
"This means that in due time the deed will be followed by the proper doctrine. That is the way all real progress comes."

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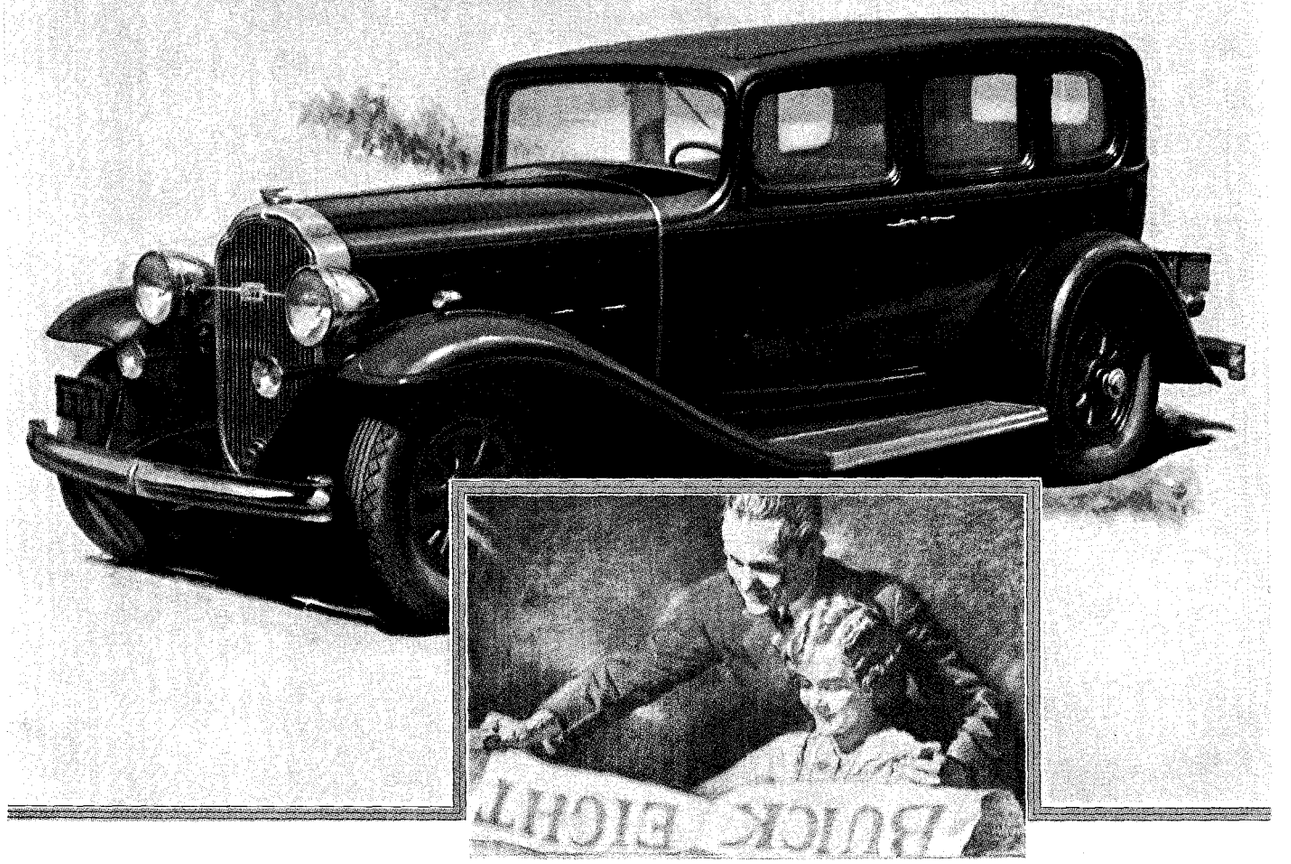
BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES



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New thousands of families now are gratifying their desire for Buick ownership. You, too, can easily have the car you really want. For Buick's big Straight Eight four-door sedan lists at $995—only a few dollars more per month than a low-priced car. And Buick brings you so many enjoyable features!

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . . PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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Coming: A Grasshopper Plague

ON TOP OF LOW PRICES, crop failures, and general financial setbacks, another and more relentless foe is coming to plague the farmers this summer—grasshoppers.

Field surveys just made by representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology confirm earlier predictions that with favorable weather the country is soon to experience the worst grasshopper outbreak of the last half-century.

International

Before and After the Grasshoppers' Visit

ALREADY throughout the West, young 'hoppers are about to waken from their winter's sleep and begin ravaging the farmer's crops. Reports from Texas and Oklahoma say that the insects have emerged from their membranous sleeping-bags and started inroads on pastures, alfalfa, and small grains. Says a report of Science Service (Washington):

"As the focus of last summer's operations, south-central South Dakota and north-central Nebraska are expected to be most severely pillaged by the grasshopper. This year, in addition, the section comprising northeast North Dakota and northwest Minnesota is regarded as an equally important battle-ground. Iowa, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado form the secondary zone of conflict, while locally in almost every other Western State insect forces will be encountered.

"Grasshopper troops will begin general mobilization any day now, says Dr. W. H. Larrimer, Federal entomologist. A few days of warm weather, he says, is all that is necessary to bring him out in battle array.

"'There will be far more grasshoppers this summer than last,' Dr. Larrimer stated, 'and the total area infested will be much larger than before.'

"The ill foreboded in this statement is quite evident. Last summer in Nebraska and South Dakota alone, more than three-fourths of the crops on 4,800,000 acres, spread over 17,000 square miles of territory, were completely destroyed, resulting in untold financial losses.

"While the seriousness of a grasshopper plague is fully realized in the West, Dr. Larrimer said, several States are unable to meet the situation with their own resources. Distributing poison-bran mash is the best-known means of combating the insects, but funds to procure the mash and spread it on the fields are lacking.

"Battle plans of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology have been formulated, but can not be pursued until Congress acts on a bill now before it.

"This bill, backed by President Hoover, would have the Government put up $1,450,000 to buy the defensive poisons and make them available to the farmer this summer. The farmers themselves will then furnish an equivalent amount of labor for the spreading of the bran mash on the fields. The cost of protecting the crops against the devastating 'hopper is figured to be about twenty to twenty-four cents per acre.

"The peak of the damage done by grasshoppers will not be reached until July, when the insects have wings and migrate in great swarms, but it is in May, the Federal entomologist stated, that protective measures are effective.

"The task of fighting the grasshopper, Dr. Larrimer said, would be considerably lightened if nature were to inaugurate a spell of cold, wet weather for about two weeks after the bulk of the insects hatch. In that event, numbers of the 'hoppers would be destroyed."

Good and Bad Thermometers

THE IMPORTANCE of accurate fever thermometers is strest by Dr. F. L. Mickle, director of laboratories for the Connecticut Department of Health, in *The United States Daily*. His words are quoted by *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago). He says:

"Faulty clinical thermometers can cause serious errors in the diagnosis or treatment of disease. In an article on this subject a physician recently stated that the unfortunate results that occasionally occur in the treatment of disease are due to no single factor so much as to the faulty taking and recording of temperatures by careless individuals.

"One should be certain that the clinical thermometer registers accurately, for the physician places great reliance on the temperature reading taken with it. It should be handled carefully, because it is a very delicate instrument. It may not record accurately after abuse."

Many who use them will be interested in learning how they are made:

"Clinical thermometers are made from strips of glass tubing. With a gas flame a glass bulb is blown and sealed to the thermometer and a blister raised inside the stem. The tube is then filled with mercury, the top of the stem sealed, and the blister collapsed so the thermometer will hold its reading. To engrave it, the thermometer is covered with wax and passed through scaling machines that cut through the wax where the letters, figures or graduation marks should appear. The wax-covered thermometer is then dipt into acid to etch the glass where the wax has been cut away. The etchings are later filled with colored pigment. The thermometer is ready for testing."

International

Bushels of Dead Grasshoppers

Killed in a war on the pest in Colorado.

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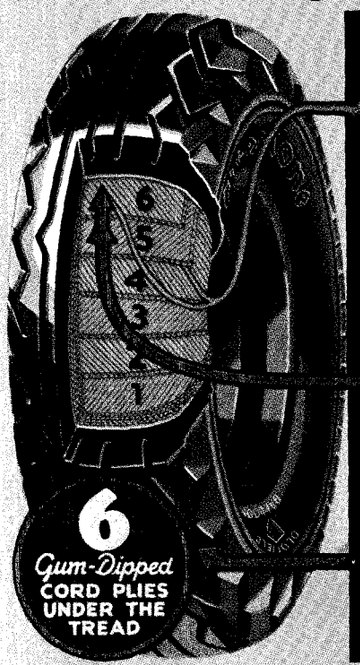
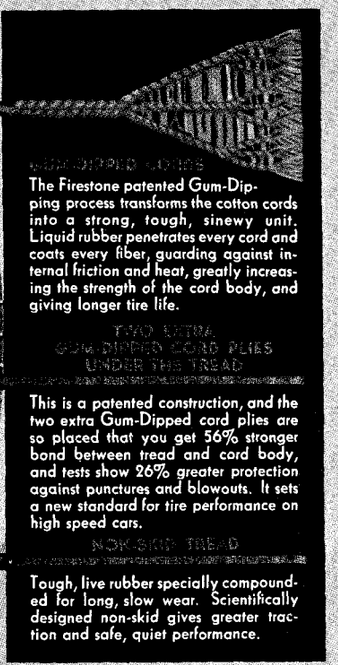
The Tire That Taught THRIFT *to Millions*





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The Firestone patented Gum-Dipping process transforms the cotton cords into a strong, tough, sinewy unit. Liquid rubber penetrates every cord and coats every fiber, guarding against internal friction and heat, greatly increasing the strength of the cord body, and giving longer tire life.

TWO EXTRA GUM-DIPPED CORD PLIES UNDER THE TREAD

This is a patented construction, and the two extra Gum-Dipped cord plies are so placed that you get 56% stronger bond between tread and cord body, and tests show 26% greater protection against punctures and blowouts. It sets a new standard for tire performance on high speed cars.

NON-SKID TREAD

Tough, live rubber specially compounded for long, slow wear. Scientifically designed non-skid gives greater traction and safe, quiet performance.

LOW PRICES on tires is one thing—*extra quality* at low prices is quite another.

When you can get the *Extra Values* of Firestone's two patented construction features—*Gum-Dipping* and *Two Extra Gum-Dipped Cord Plies Under the Tread*—at no premium in price, you are getting the most in Safety and Mileage your money can buy.

Prices for these *extra quality* tires are unbelievably low today; in fact, *the lowest ever known*. You owe it to the safety of your family and yourself to equip your car with Firestones—the *Strongest* and *Safest* Tires you can buy *at the price you want to pay*.

Drive in today. The Firestone Service Dealer will show you sections cut from Firestone Tires—also special brand mail order tires and others—take them in your own hands and check the construction for yourself. You and you alone be the Judge. Then you will understand why Firestone Tires are the outstanding preference★ of car owners.

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COMPARE CONSTRUCTION • QUALITY • PRICE

MAKE OF CAR	Tire Size	FIRESTONE Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	FIRESTONE Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.79	$9.30
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.35	10.38
Ford	4.50-21	5.43	10.54
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet, Plymouth	4.75-19	6.33	12.32
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.43	12.48
Chandler, De Soto, Dodge, Durant, Gr. Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.65	12.90
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	6.75	13.10
Essex, Nash, Olds'bile	5.00-21	6.98	13.54
Buick M., Chevrolet, Olds'bile	5.25-18	7.53	14.60
Buick	5.25-21	8.15	15.82
Stu'bak'r, Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.35	16.20

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE (underscore denotes Heavy Duty)	FIRESTONE Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	FIRESTONE Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Stu'bak'r, Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless	5.50-19	8.48	$16.46
Chrysler, Stu'bak'r, Viking	6.00-18	10.65	20.66
Stu'bak'r, Franklin, Hudson, Hup'bile, La Salle, Packard	6.00-19	10.85	21.04
	6.00-20	10.95	21.24
Pierce-A.	6.00-21	11.10	21.54
Buick	6.00-22	11.60	22.50
Pierce-A.	6.50-19	12.30	23.86
Stutz	6.50-20	12.65	24.54
Cadillac, Lincoln, Packard	7.00-20	14.65	28.42
Truck and Bus Tires			
30x5 H.D.		15.45	$29.96
32x6 H.D.		26.50	51.00
34x7 H.D.		36.40	70.60
36x8 H.D.		51.65	100.20
6.00-20 H.D.		14.50	28.14
6.50-20 H.D.		16.30	31.62
7.50-20 H.D.		26.45	51.60
9.00-20 H.D.		46.50	90.40
9.75-20 H.D.		61.65	120.00

Firestone COURIER TYPE

TIRE SIZE	Cash Price Each	*Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$3.63	$3.63	$7.04
4.50-21	3.98	3.98	7.74
30x3½ CL	3.57	3.57	6.92

Firestone SENTINEL TYPE

4.40-21	$3.95	$3.95	$7.66
4.50-21	4.37	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	6.63	12.86

Other sizes proportionately low

*FIRESTONE do not manufacture tires under special brand names for mail order houses and others to distribute. Special Brand Tires are made without the manufacturer's name. They are sold without his guarantee or responsibility for service. Every Firestone Tire bears the Firestone name and the quality excels that of special brand mail order tires sold at the same prices.

Firestone COURIER TYPE $3.46 EACH WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS 30 x 3½

Firestone SENTINEL TYPE $3.83 EACH WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS 4.40-21

Firestone OLDFIELD TYPE $5.27 EACH WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS 4.50-21

★One of the largest magazine publishing houses published a survey which they recently made to find out the tire buying plans of car owners for this year. In this survey they covered twelve states and interviewed 1,403 of their subscribers. They found that 68% of those interviewed are going to buy tires this summer, and that 27.2% of these car owners are going to buy Firestone Tires—the next highest is only 20.6% which shows the demand for Firestone Tires is 32% more than for any other make.

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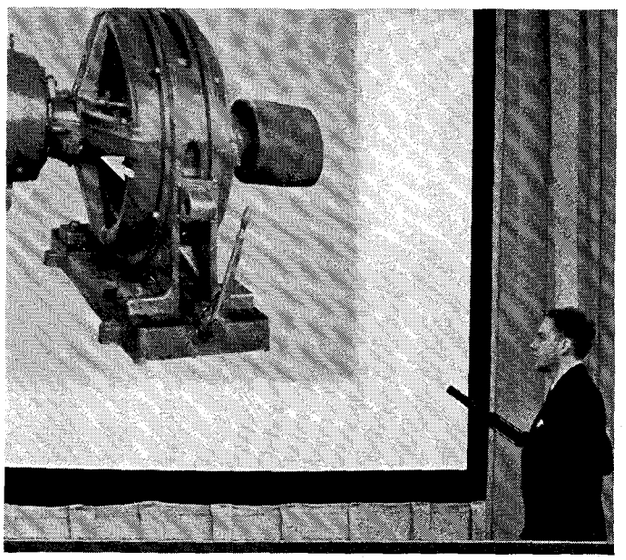
Electric Pointer for Lectures

COLLEGE PROFESSORS NO LONGER need to take their old-time fish-pole to class when they deliver a lecture, says R. B. Reid, of the General Electric Company's News Bureau (Schenectady, N. Y.). Now they can "pack" an electric gun, that shoots little arrows of light onto a motion-picture or lantern-slide screen.

In fact, the lecturer can sit in the second or third row, and by simply pressing a switch project a white arrow upon any part of the screen he desires without moving from his seat or getting himself between the audience and the screen. Says Mr. Reid:

"The electric pointer, developed by F. A. Benford, of the General Electric research laboratory in Schenectady, consists of a



Courtesy of the General Electric Company

Shooting Arrows of Light

Lecturer using the new electric pointer.

nozle very similar to that found on a garden hose, except that it is a little longer. Made of aluminum, it is light in weight, and to its handle is attached a lead which can be plugged into any convenient outlet. In the far end of the pointer is an objective lens, half-way toward the handle a condensing lens, and between these two a diaphragm, or small slide, with the arrow on it. A 125-watt lamp is used in the device to obtain the intense light necessary, for the arrow can be seen even when projected against the white of the slide. A small switch on the handle of the pointer turns on the arrow, and a push-button informs the operator of the projector when the slides shall be changed. Thanks to the electric pointer, the lecturer can see his own slides from a suitable distance—probably for the first time in the history of lecturing."

Glass Blackboards

SCIENCE is never so fascinating as when it plays a rôle that we can understand in every-day life.

The story of the glass blackboard instead of the slate blackboard, which we knew in school, is certainly interesting reading for the glass dealer. Comments *The Glass Digest* (New York):

"Slate, and particularly slate suitable for blackboards, is a natural product found in a restricted area in eastern Pennsylvania, according to *The Chemical Digest*. It is inevitable that it will eventually be exhausted. But the chemist is always ready to substitute when substitution is desirable. Hence the new glass blackboard.

"The problem was one of further developing the use of glass by treating it in such a way that it could be given a surface as fine and velvety as slate, and at the same time be perfectly durable. The method adopted was to incorporate a fine abrasive in the glass mix.

"The tests show perfect results. The glass board is approximately the same thickness, weighs the same per square foot, and is erected in exactly the same way as slate."

Woman's Susceptibility to T. B.

TWICE AS MANY WOMEN AS MEN die of tuberculosis between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four.

Why? For the first time a scientific answer is available to this question.

A report of an investigation made public by the National Tuberculosis Association gives the "jazz age" a clean bill of health, and designates early motherhood as the most important contributing factor.

The study was made in one of the largest industrial cities of the country under the direction of Miss Jessamine S. Whitney, statistician of the association. To quote a press release sent out under its auspices:

"The life histories of all girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four, who had fallen victims to the disease during a single year, were investigated, Miss Whitney explained. The home of each girl was visited as soon as possible after tuberculosis had claimed her life, and in a personal interview with parents or near relatives, all possible information about her habits of living prior to the development of the disease was secured.

"'The result,' says Miss Whitney, 'indicates that motherhood at an early age during the period when physical development constitutes a more or less consistent strain upon strength and general health is probably the most important single factor in this phenomenon.

"'Many people have presumed to explain off-hand the reasons why the group of young women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four continues to show the highest death-rate from tuberculosis in the whole span of life for either sex.

"'Some ranted about short skirts and scanty clothing. Others issued a blast against dieting.

"'Cigaret-smoking received its share of blame. A few laid it to the fact that the war opened the doors of industry to women. And nearly all took occasion to point a finger at high-school and college students, and to raise an eyebrow at all extra-curricular activities, including late hours. It was pure speculation.'"

THE investigators, to their surprize, found that they had to discard most of the reasons usually given for the high death-rate in this group.

The industrialization of women, mentioned most frequently, was proved out of the picture, because 35 per cent. of the group never had been employed outside of their homes, and 20 per cent. had been employed less than a year.

Likewise it was discovered that the length of the working day and week, early employment, long distances to be traveled to work or school, and low wages, seemed to be negligible factors as far as this group was concerned.

To quote from the interesting report of Miss Whitney again:

"Dieting as a cause for tuberculosis was given a solar-plexus blow by our data. The usual remark was that the girl had dieted in streaks for six months or so and then forgot it, or that she dieted about a week, forgot it for a time, and then started again.

"The study of clothing habits showed that, if anything, the girls who contracted tuberculosis had worn more adequate clothing than the perfectly healthy university students used as a control group. The sick girls, however, quite obviously had too little rest."

Miss Whitney sounds this important warning as she proceeds:

"Another important factor was found to be actual contact, without taking proper preventive measures, with another person who had tuberculosis. More than half the girls who died showed such a history.

"But if motherhood were excepted from the account, the mortality rate among young women between these ages would compare more favorably with that among young men. Thirty-five per cent. of the cases gave a history of one or more children. These children were born, in 70 per cent. of the cases, before the girl was twenty years old. The onset of tuberculosis was usually closely associated with childbirth.

"I believe the results are in no way to be considered an indictment of early matrimony, but rather that the young mother does not take the proper measures to protect her health. This factor, together with the high proportion of cases having lived with consumptives, seems to point to the direction in which we should go to stop this unnecessary loss of life."

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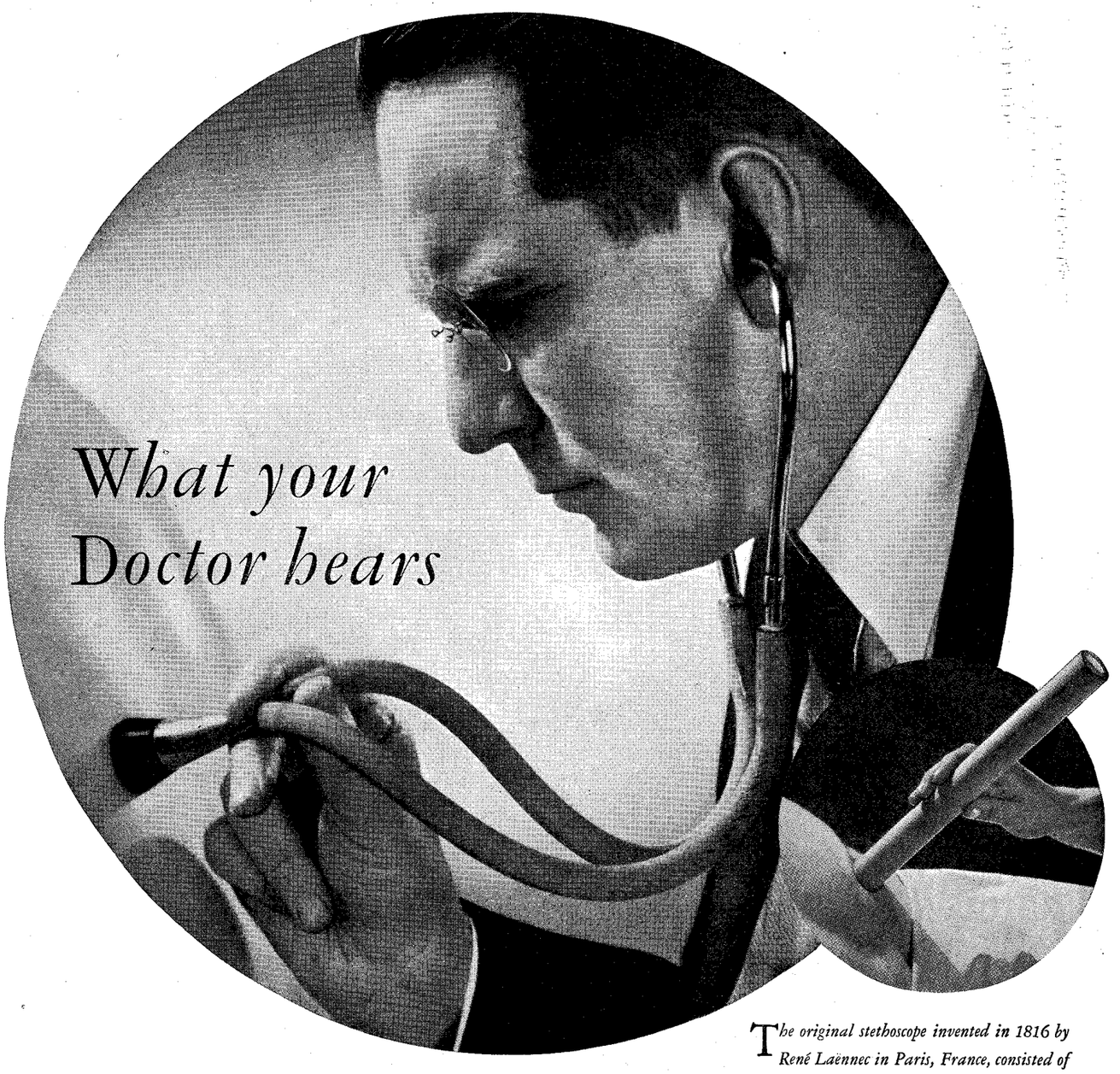

What your Doctor hears

The original stethoscope invented in 1816 by René Laënnec in Paris, France, consisted of a single hollow wooden tube one foot in length and two inches in diameter. (See above.) The doctor in the large photograph is using the modern type of stethoscope which transmits the body's sounds to both ears.

Have you ever watched your physician use his stethoscope?

What a simple operation it seems. But what an amazingly complicated and vital operation it really *is!*

He is listening to the life-sounds of your body.

Your own ears might detect some of these sounds, but only a doctor's ears, made super-sensitive by years of training and experience, can hear them all and accurately interpret their meaning.

For years your doctor has studied the action and texture of internal organs and tissues. He is so expert in the science of chest-acoustics that he can detect inflammation or any other unusual condition in the bronchial tubes by the delicate shades of musical pitch caused by the passage of the air from the throat to the lungs. He can hear the sounds of moisture in air-sacs which say, "pneumonia"; the roughness of an inflamed pleura which suggests pleurisy; the defective closing of valves symptomatic of heart-disease.

And when he takes your temperature or blood-pressure, when he examines your nose and throat and ears, when his skilful, gentle fingers search for a tender spot in your abdomen—when he does all these things, he is employing scientific methods whose usefulness in revealing your body's secrets has been developed by decades of study and experience. But only the trained eye and ear and hand can *use* them scientifically.

Your doctor is trained to recognize and cure disease. Make use of his experience and ability. Far too many people suffer needlessly as the result of well-intentioned but unscientific advice of friends and neighbors. When you feel ill, get *professional* advice—call your doctor without undue delay.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

The World's Largest Makers
of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products

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We Die Differently Now

WE NOT ONLY LIVE, but die, in the midst of change.

Even in the past thirty years, we have altered our fashions of departing this life, according to the writer of a leading article in *The Journal of the Indiana Medical Association* (Fort Wayne).

We have been able to fight the germ diseases with success, but ourselves we can not control. At present we are succumbing to various forms of degenerative disease, according to this writer. He says:

"At the beginning of the present century most of the deaths recorded were from infections of one sort or another, with tuberculosis heading the list. Typhoid fever, infantile diarrheas, pneumonia, and diphtheria were close behind.

"In those times every undertaker had a little white hearse, and used it more than the big somber black one. In contrast is the present situation when undertakers nearly have forgotten how to conduct a baby's funeral.

"In those times it was the germs that were killing us off; now it is ourselves—with degenerative diseases such as organic heart disease, nephritis, cardiovascular degenerations, and cancer.

"In 1910 tuberculosis was still at the top of the list. In 1915 it had slipt to second place; and five years later was in third. By 1925 it was in fourth place; in 1927, fifth; 1928, sixth; and 1930 was in seventh position.

"In recent years several counties in the northern part of the State have been able to go through an entire year without reporting a single death from the Great White Plague."

AT present organic heart disease, we are told, is away out in front as a cause of death. Following it cancer and pneumonia tend to alternate for second place, depending upon the prevalence of pneumonia. Nephritis and apoplexy usually stand in fourth and fifth position, and last year accidents rose to sixth place largely as a result of the automobile, which kills more and more people. The writer proceeds:

"It can be seen that the methods which have so changed the vital statistics in the first few decades will have comparatively little effect upon the diseases that are now most destructive. The fields of sanitation, preventive medicine, epidemiology and public health are pretty well worked out, and it is going to take a different kind of propaganda to solve these modern problems—problems that are much more complex than the relation between germs and pathological conditions.

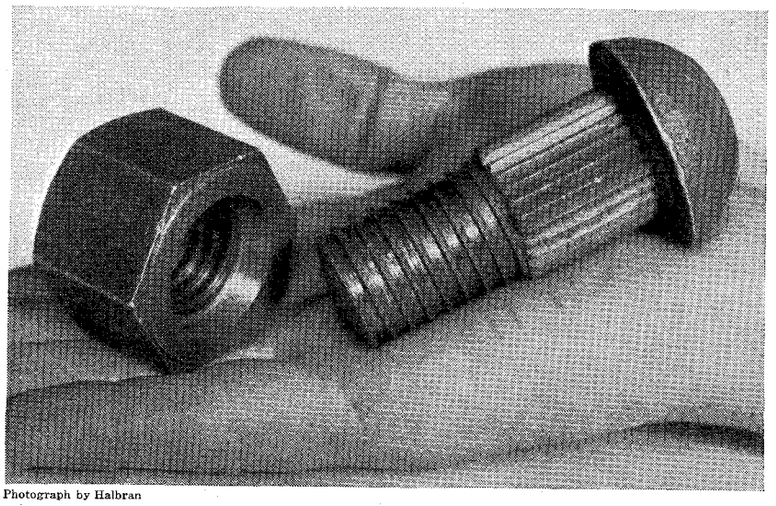
"From now on the battle is to be more and more a matter of personal hygiene and treatment. The preventing and the treating of heart disease is a personal relation between the doctor and his patient.

"Cancer can not be stopt by city ordinances which insure a pure water and milk supply, or a bond issue for the building of sewers and reduction plants."

Racket Stilled by Rivet-Bolts

A COMBINED RIVET AND SCREW-BOLT, recently invented, is reported to be not only stronger than the ordinary rivet, but much less noisy during construction work.

Some hammering is necessary in setting the rivet-bolt, but the absence of ear-splitting noise, that is principally objectionable, is said to be noticeable.



Photograph by Halbran

New Type of Rivet-Bolt to End One Kind of Racket

It will hush the staccato tattoo of the comprest-air riveter, we are told.

Says an appreciative editorial writer in the New York *World-Telegram:*

"A new 'silent' rivet, said to be put in place with only 1 per cent. of the noise made by the present rivet gun, is being tested at the Columbia University engineering laboratory.

"If it is a success there should be another celebration like that at the Rockefeller Center excavation this week which honored the invention of a dustless drill.

"Protecting the lungs of workmen from rock dust is a fine achievement.

"Protecting the ears and nerves of city dwellers from the barrage of the electric riveter would be a blessing to millions where the dustless drill benefits hundreds.

"Some progress has been made in silent riveting. There is room for much more.

"Speed it up before summer opens all the windows. New Yorkers will be ready with the celebrations and the medals."

Other advantages that are claimed for the new rivet-bolt are thus set forth in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"The tests have indicated that joints made with the rivet-bolts are less subject to slip than riveted joints, that rivet-bolts and rivets made from the same stock have about the same shear resistance, but that, in contrast to rivets, rivet-bolts can be made of high-strength alloy or heat-treated steels, making possible joints of much higher strength than riveted joints."

Ten Senses Instead of Five

NOT only do all normal human beings have the sixth sense proverbially counted as missing, but a seventh sense *too*, an eighth, a ninth, and even a tenth, with an additional probability that some of these should be divided or others added to make a total of fifteen or twenty.

The chief ten and some possible divisions are listed by the American Medical Association in a recent reply to an inquiring physician. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Even sight really is triple, the Association's experts point out, since it includes perception of three different things, light, form, and color.

"Touch also includes several varieties; a sense that records changes of shape of the skin, a tickle sense, a sense of vibration and, finally, a sense of strain or pressure perceived by nerve endings deep in the muscles.

"The remaining three of the conventional five senses, taste, smell, and hearing, the Association lists as single and uncomplicated.

"Of the five other senses listed, one is the temperature sense residing in special nerve endings in the skin, which enables one to distinguish between hot objects and cold ones.

"Another sense includes the sensations from muscles, tendons, and joints, which enable one to sense the movements of the body or the positions of legs or arms.

"Third of the list is the sense of upright position supplied by the leveling mechanism close to the inner ear. This is what enables a person to keep his balance, and to know whether his head is upright or is tilted to one side.

"Next is listed the pain sense found in the skin, the muscles, and the blood-vessels.

"Completing the list of ten are the sense stimuli from internal organs, usually not perceived consciously, but which are believed to affect such automatic actions as breathing or the heart-beat."

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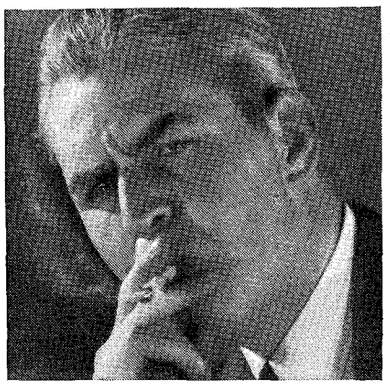
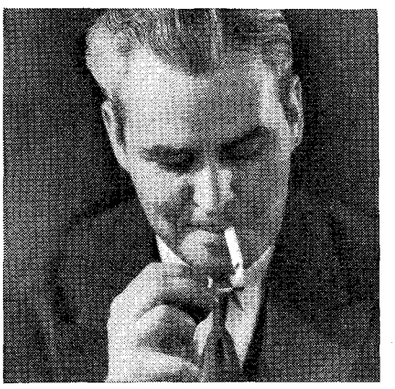
What you must do...

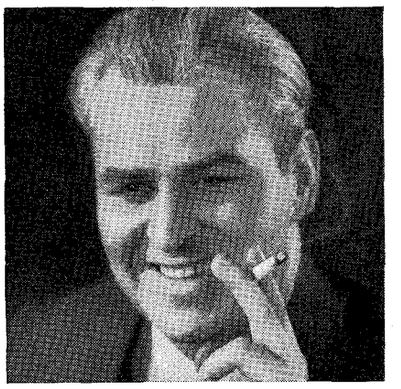
to get MOUTH-HAPPINESS



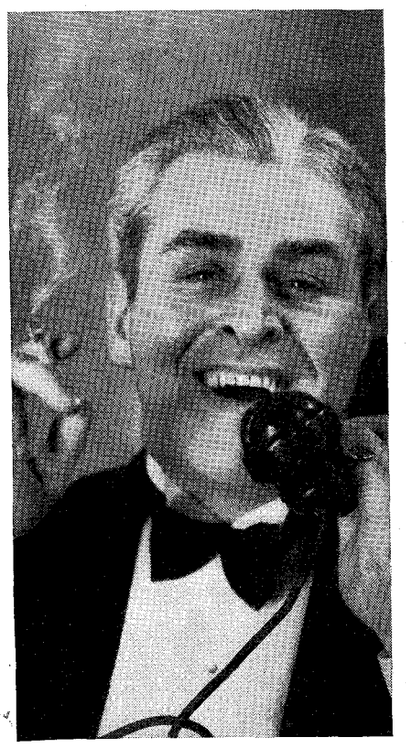
1 ***Forget your surprise*** at your first puff on a Spud. Certainly, it's cool! That's the menthol. But wait.



2 ***Smoke through one pack.*** Watch the menthol taste disappear. Notice how the *coolness* remains.



3 ***Now, start a second pack.*** No noticeable menthol sensation at all. Instead, a swell cool tobacco taste.



4 ***Now, you've arrived . . .*** at the full tobacco enjoyment of the confirmed Spud smoker. Now, your smoke-fun always leaves your mouth marvelously fresh and clean. That's it . . . mouth-happiness. Isn't it worth a little argument with Old Man Habit?

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES · 20 FOR 20c

(30c IN CANADA) · THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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Olympic Games as a Depression-Buster

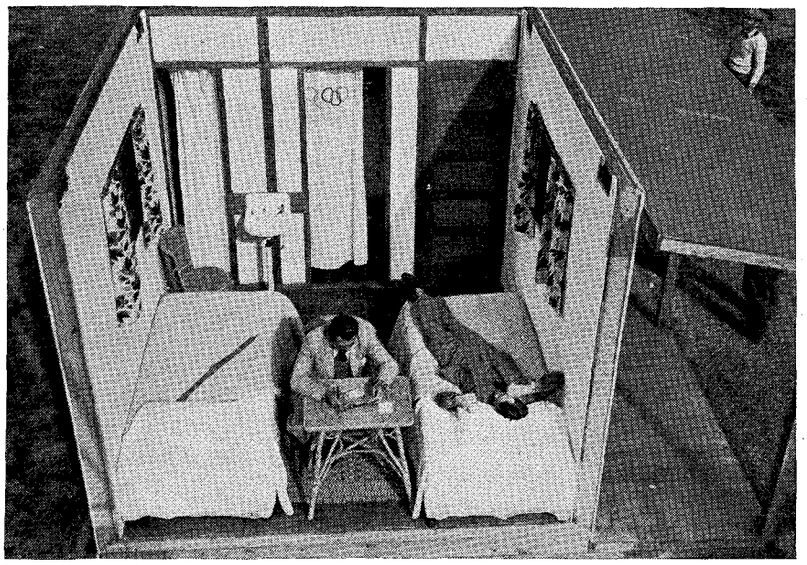
A $6,000,000 SOCK ON THE JAW is the sport world's answer to the depression.

Two thousand or so athletes from between forty and fifty nations will defy hard times, this summer, and gather in Los Angeles from July 30 to August 14 for the greatest of all international sports spectacles—the Olympic Games that have come down to us from ancient Greece.

When the last race has been run, the last discus thrown, the last hurdle cleared, considerably more than $6,000,000 will have been put into circulation, and many thousands of men (it seems safe to say, altho a definite estimate is impossible) will have been given employment in preparing for and producing the games.

A good-sized contribution from sportdom to the cause of normalcy!

Nine stadiums, auditoriums, and watercourses, whose seating capacities range from 2,000 to 105,000, have been built or remodeled to accommodate a predicted daily attendance of between 300,000 and 400,000. A small city has risen near Los Angeles to house the army of competitors from almost every land under the sun.



Wide World photograph

If the Lid Were Lifted From One of the Athletes' Cottages

The huge expense of it all is being met with almost no public appeal for funds in the country at large.

The State of California and Los Angeles city and county are spending their own money liberally to entertain their anticipated visitors.

Each nation represented finances its own team.

THE American Olympic Committee has to raise the relatively small sum of $350,000, to pay the expenses of our own athletes. This canvass, we are told, is not progressing rapidly. As we write, only about one-tenth of the needed sum has been raised, and the drastic cutting down of United States teams is possible.

"The depression in some measure accounts for this," Lawrence Perry explains in a Consolidated Press Association dispatch. "But more largely the undoubted fact must be accepted that the United States is not Olympic-conscious. Just why, it is difficult to say.

"Further moves will depend upon facts as to finances now being gathered. It might well happen that instead of the tryouts now projected, outstanding performers in various sports would be selected by appointment and sent to Los Angeles.

"This would be a nationally humiliating expedient, and would be productive, of course, of a great deal of ill-feeling throughout the country—charges of favoritism and all sorts of ill-temper. But, just the same, it may have to be done."

Most of the burden of physical arrangements for this tenth Olympiad has fallen upon California. Says Edwin B. Dooley in the New York *Sun:*

One gets an idea of the amount of preparation, forethought, and cooperation Los Angeles exerted in behalf of the coming contests by reflecting on the fact that besides arranging all the physical requisites, such as stadiums, auditoriums, and the like, and attending to the details of reduced railroad and steamship rates, medical facilities, hotel reservations, housing-places for women, and the like, it has built an entire village.

Covering no less than 331 acres of what was once an old Spanish rancho, Olympic Village consists of 550 specially designed two-room houses, comfortably furnished and containing all modern conveniences.

It has five miles of streets, eight miles of water-pipes, forty private kitchens, a hospital, fire-house, and refrigerator building; also an amphitheater for the entertainment of the athletes.

THIS village has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it. Charles W. Paddock, himself a celebrated Olympic athlete, adds further details in an article copyrighted by the Sper Syndicate and quoted from the Los Angeles *Evening Herald and Express:*

There is room enough in each little house for four athletes, however husky they may happen to be, and the finest beds obtainable have been provided for their rest. Each house is provided with ample closet space and a shower-room.

Each group of national representatives will be housed as a unit, and altho there are rows on rows of bungalows, some extending almost a half-mile in length, no athlete will have to walk more than 200 feet to reach a steam-room or bath-house, or more than 400 feet to find a recreation-hall or dining-room.

THE picturesque and historic parade of nations, one of the main features of the opening of the games, will take place in the presence of President Hoover, and other dignitaries, in Olympic Stadium on the afternoon of July 30, announces the Los Angeles *Times:*

Thereafter will follow in Olympic Stadium, eight days of track and field athletics, two final field hockey games, three days of demonstration lacrosse, five days of gymnastics, two days of finals of the equestrian sports, a night game of American football, and the closing ceremony, which will be held on Sunday, August 14.

During these sixteen days and nights, there will be two days of weight-lifting, seven mornings and evenings of wrestling, and five days of boxing in Olympic Auditorium; thirteen days of fencing in the State Armory; three nights of track cycling in Rose Bowl Stadium at Pasadena; one day of road cycling; eight days of yachting in Los Angeles Harbor; eight days of swimming, diving, and water polo in the Los Angeles Swimming Stadium; five days of rowing in Long Beach Marine Stadium; three days of equestrian sports at Riviera Country Club; preliminary field hockey games at the University of California at Los Angeles, and two days of shooting at the police pistol-range in Elysian Park.

Events of the modern pentathlon will take place in five different stadiums.

During the entire period of the games, the Olympic fine-arts competitions will be held in the Los Angeles County Museum in Olympic (Exposition) Park.

The demonstration American football game, played in Olympic Stadium on the night of August 8, will be between a team of

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HENRY FORD ON SELF-HELP

MY VIEWS of how people can best be helped are not new. The present period has only brought them into intensive application. Nearly twenty years ago when we established our minimum wage, which is now six dollars a day, we had the other side of the problem.

It was then a problem of sudden prosperity. We tried to teach our employes how to handle their resources to the best advantage and how to evade the parasites which wait on every hand for the workers' wages. There was no criticism of our methods then; in fact, they were commended. They are the same methods now, with such improvements as experience has suggested.

I said in the first of this series that being out of some one's employ need not mean being out of work. In the last analysis independence means self-dependence. Dependence on some one else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on some one else for support in slack times.

If it is right and proper to help people to become wise managers of their own affairs in good times, it cannot be wrong to pursue the same object in dull times. Independence through self-dependence is a method which must commend itself when understood.

Methods of self-help are numerous and great numbers of people have made the stimulating discovery that they need not depend on employers to find work for them—they can find work for themselves. I have more definitely in mind those who have not yet made that discovery, and I should like to express certain convictions I have tested.

The land! That is where our roots are. There is the basis of our physical life. The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. From the land comes everything that supports life, everything we use for the service of physical life. The land has not collapsed or shrunk in either extent or productivity. It is there waiting to honor all the labor we are willing to invest in it, and able to tide us across any dislocation of economic conditions.

No unemployment insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. With one foot in industry and another foot in the land, human society is firmly balanced against most economic uncertainties. With a job to supply him with cash, and a plot of land to guarantee him support, the individual is doubly secure. Stocks may fail, but seedtime and harvest do not fail.

I am not speaking of stop-gaps or temporary expedients. Let every man and every family at this season of the year cultivate a plot of land and raise a sufficient supply for themselves or others. Every city and village has vacant space whose use would be permitted. Groups of men could rent farms for small sums and operate them on the co-operative plan. Employed men, in groups of ten, twenty or fifty, could rent farms and operate them with several unemployed families. Or, they could engage a farmer with his farm to be their farmer this year, either as employe or on shares. There are farmers who would be glad to give a decent indigent family a corner of a field on which to live and provide against next winter. Industrial concerns everywhere would gladly make it possible for their men, employed and unemployed, to find and work the land. Public-spirited citizens and institutions would most willingly assist in these efforts at self-help.

I do not urge this solely or primarily on the ground of need. It is a definite step to the restoration of normal business activity. Families who adopt self-help have that amount of free money to use in the channels of trade. That in turn means a flow of goods, an increase in employment, a general benefit.

When I suggested this last year and enabled our own people to make the experiment, the critics said that it would mean competition with the farmer. If that were true it would constitute a serious defect in the plan. My interest in the success and prosperity of the farmer is attested by my whole business career. The farmer is carrying in the form of heavy taxes the burden of families who cannot afford to buy his produce. Enabling them to raise their own food would not be taking a customer away from the farmer, but would be actually lifting a family off the tax-payer's back. It is argued that farm products are so cheap that it is better to buy than to grow them. This would be impressive if every one had money to spend. Farm products are cheap because purchasing power is low. And the farmer paying taxes helps to pay the difference. The course I suggest is not competition with the farmer; it deprives him of no customer; it does not affect the big market crops. Gardens never hurt the farmer. Partnerships between groups of city men and individual farmers certainly help the farmer. When a family lifts itself off the welfare lists or increases its free cash by raising its food, it actually helps the farmer as it does every one else, including itself. In fact, it is fundamental that *no one is hurt by self-help*. In the relief of tax burdens and the revival of industry the farmer would share the benefit.

MANY people have found ways to self-help. Others have yet to learn how. The one wide-open, practical, certain unemployment insurance is the land. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world. Both employed and unemployed men should invest their labor in the land this season. Hoarded labor is as harmful to the nation as hoarded cash. The family garden helps everybody and hurts none. It even helps the farmer by lifting the burden of public welfare taxes. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general.

I do not wish to be too detailed in this suggestion. I know what we shall do in our own part of the country and with our own people. How this method is to be suited to conditions in all parts of the country must be determined. I am urging Branch Managers of the Ford Motor Company and Ford dealers everywhere to study this suggestion and find the best method of applying it to their communities.

It is not a question of selling land, or of rents. Those who have the land must offer it to those who will use it. We ourselves shall farm large tracts of land, not for profit, but in experimental search for new market outlets for the farmer. We are saying to our people: "Here is the land. How much can you use?" For several years we have been running large crops of everything from sunflowers to soy beans through our chemical laboratory, in an effort to find an annual market for the farmer's produce —but that is a story I shall have to postpone until the next issue of this publication. I mention it now to show that even in these larger operations we are not entering into competition with the farmer. Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry.

Prepared and paid for by the Ford Motor Company as a contribution to public welfare.

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graduating seniors of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, and a similar team from California, Stanford, and Southern California universities.

In preparation for these gala games, California and the city and county of Los Angeles have already spent a fortune.

Wide World

Tuning Up for the Women's Olympic Prelims

Bunny Fergus-Russ, former National Outdoor Diving Champion, does a "jack-knife."

To insure financial success of the games, "the people of the State three years ago voted a $1,000,000 bond issue, the money being used by the organizing committee for construction work with the understanding that it would be returned to the coffers of the State from profits of the games," writes Erskine Johnson in a review syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association in its *Every Week Magazine:*

And nearly $2,000,000 more will be spent before the games are concluded, officials estimate, to care for transportation and housing of the athletes in Los Angeles, publicity for the games, printing fifteen tons of tickets, and making hundreds of silver and bronze medals for victorious athletes, not to mention other expenses which appear at the last moment.

Approximately $1,000,000 will be expended by the United States and forty-nine other countries to send their athletes to Los Angeles for the games, and to house and feed them during their stay in the 1932 Olympic city.

This item is quite in contrast to the expenses of the ancient participants of the games, who either walked or rode in horse-drawn chariots to Olympia to celebrate the games, and slept in tents pitched on the plains until the games were completed.

This year the athletes will be carried to the scene of the games in luxurious ocean liners, some in airplanes, and others in trains, all of which will add greatly to the expense of the four-year celebration.

According to figures produced by the organizing committee of the games, approximately $480 per athlete will be spent by each country entered for transportation and housing. Los Angeles officials of the games have informed the various nations that the athletes can be housed and fed during their sixteen-day stay in Los Angeles at a cost of $2 per day for each athlete.

Basing the figures on these estimates means that nearly one million dollars will be the cost of the games to sponsors of the athletes.

Unlike participants in the early games in Greece, who were forced to shift for themselves before and after their events in Olympia, athletes of the 1932 games will be housed in a model city, built a few miles from the down-town district of Los Angeles at a cost of $500,000.

Construction of stadiums and other buildings is the greatest item on the Olympic Games expense list. Approximately $2,985,000 was spent to care for the thousands of visitors who are expected to flock to Los Angeles to witness the "greatest show on earth."

The pivotal point of the games will be Olympic Stadium in Exposition Park, a ten-minute automobile ride from the center of Los Angeles.

Built eight years ago at a cost of $800,000, the massive coliseum recently was remodeled to accommodate 125,000 persons at an added cost of $900,000.

It has the greatest reserved seating capacity of any stadium ever built, seating 105,000 persons on reserved admission.

In this great stadium will be held the impressive opening and closing ceremonies of the games, track and field sports, gymnastics, finals of the equestrian sports, field hockey, the national demonstration of American football, and the international exhibition of lacrosse.

Cycling events will be held in picturesque Pasadena Rose Bowl, one of the oldest stadiums in the West, and made famous throughout the world by the New Year's Day East-West football games. This stadium has a seating capacity of 85,511 persons.

The rowing races will be one of the spectacular events of the games, Mr. Johnson continues. They will take place twenty-eight miles from Los Angeles at Long Beach, where, we are assured, is "one of the finest courses in the world." Further:

Constructed at a cost of $250,000, jointly paid by the cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles and the State, the course, known as Long Beach Marine Stadium, forms an arm of picturesque Alamitos Bay, and meets all Olympic requirements as to length, width, and depth.

The rowing course is 2,000 meters long, 130 meters wide, and two and one-half meters deep. Grand stands, officials' stands, landings, and boat-houses were completed recently, making it one of the finest courses in the world.

In addition to those who will find seats in the grand stands, which will accommodate 10,000 persons, more than 100,000 spectators will be able to find standing room along the sandy banks of the course.

Olympic Auditorium, famous in the sports world, will be the scene of the boxing, wrestling, and weight-lifting events of the games.

The auditorium, built privately at a cost of $500,000, several years ago, in anticipation of the games, is owned by the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and is the largest of its kind in the West. Its seating capacity is 10,400.

Competitions in fine arts will be in Olympic Fine Arts Museum (Los Angeles County Museum), which houses world-famous collections of history, science, and art.

The museum, as remodeled by the county at a cost of $1,500,000 for the games, covers nine acres of ground, and provides approximately thirty acres of floor space for the exhibits.

Aquatic events of the games will be held in the large, new Olympic Swimming Stadium, which was erected in Exposition Park, almost under the walls of the main Olympic Stadium, at a cost of $250,000, which was borne by the city of Los Angeles

Wide World

High-School Boys in a "Pre-View" of the All-Nations Parade

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and the State. The pool is twenty by fifty meters, and ranges in depth from one and five-tenths meters to five meters, including a regulation area for water polo. Underwater lights and a heating plant were installed to make the plunge suitable for night swimming and diving.

Other equipment of the stadium includes two-meter diving-boards, one three-meter board, and two diving-platforms, one five-meter and the other a ten, and sixty-five dressing-rooms. Two grand stands erected on opposite sides of the open-air pool provide seats for 10,000 persons.

One big treat of the games will be the yacht-races in Los Angeles Harbor, "in full view of the thousands of spectators who will find points of vantage along the towering cliffs of Point Firmin and on the massive breakwater which juts far out into the ocean at the harbor's mouth." Continuing the *Every Week Magazine* account:

The spacious grounds of the beautiful Riviera Country Club, near Santa Monica, beach city, twenty-five minutes by automobile from Olympic Village, have been selected as the site for the equestrian sports, exclusive of the finals.

The events will be staged in a natural amphitheater formed by the walls of a ravine. Stands were erected to accommodate 8,000 spectators, and improvements made on the grounds at a cost of $25,000 to directors and members of the club.

Since return of at least a large part of the $1,000,000 State bond issue is the only direct obligation of officials of the games, Olympic authorities, headed by William May Garland, Los Angeles civic leader, expect to break even on the finances.

A Golf Library

He may never win an important golf tourney, but R. Otto Probst of South Bend, Indiana, can lay claim to "the world championship as a collector of golf literature," says an Associated Press dispatch to the New York *Times*, in which we read further:

In his home he has a library containing more than 500 volumes—not counting pamphlets by the hundreds—touching on every imaginable phase of the ancient Scottish pastime.

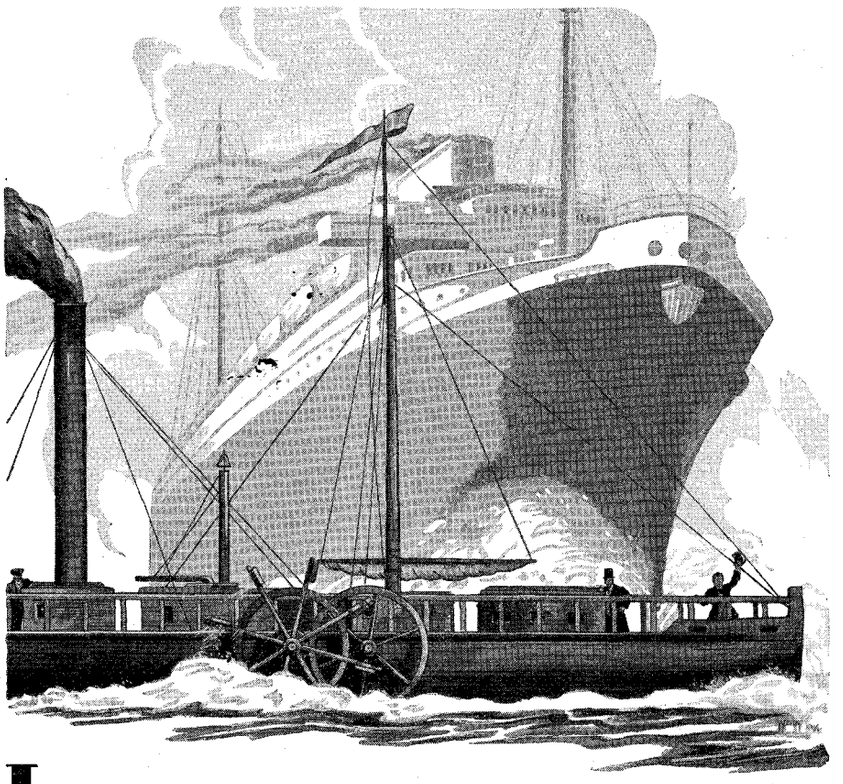
Books printed in foreign languages, analytical treatises, illustrated volumes, golfers' song books, golf poetry, golf fiction, golf history, golf as the background for a murder mystery, golf in classic literature, even golf from the religious angle, are included in the collection.

In his determination to obtain a particular book, "A Caddie of St. Andrews," Probst waited three years, then bought the entire library of a defunct Chicago firm, thereby adding 100 books to his collection in addition to the originally sought volume.

Another of his most prized possessions is a complete file of the English "Golfing Annual," from its first edition, printed in 1887, until the firm publishing it was absorbed in 1910.

Correspondence with publishers and librarians in foreign countries has helped in the acquisition of the library.

And Mr. Probst has a list of 135 more books which he hopes to acquire before feeling that his golfers' library will be quite complete.



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The automobile of a few years ago was also a wonder and sensation. Compared with *today's* fine car, however, it presents as glaring a contrast as that between the Clermont and the Leviathan.

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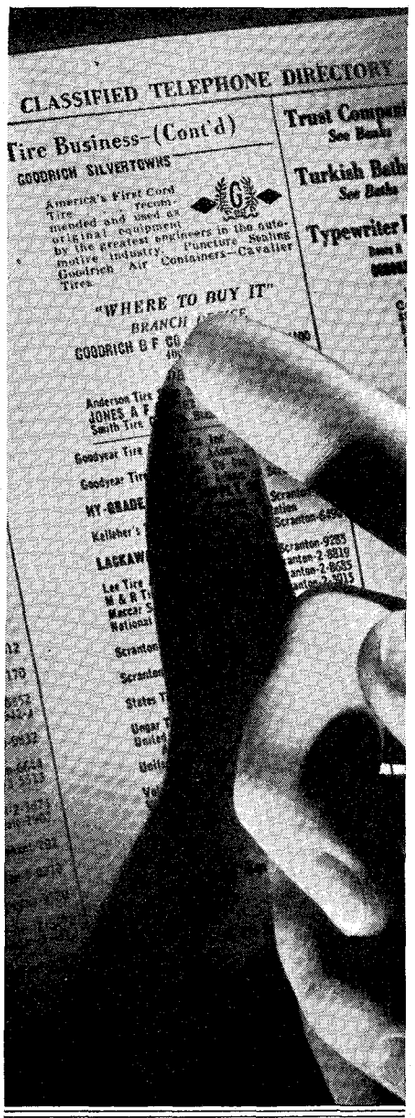

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John McGraw Will Bawl Out No More Umpires

WITH a chip on his shoulder and a quip (if nothing more violent) at the end of his tongue, the Little Napoleon of the diamond went into action against the ball player's common foe—the umpire. And the original Napoleon himself could hardly have provided more excitement than did John J. McGraw of the Giants on such an occasion.

Baseball in the old days, writes Joe Williams in the New York *World-Telegram*, "offered no more stirring spectacle than the short, stocky figure of Mr. McGraw moving toward the home-plate umpire."

But the stirring spectacle is ended. McGraw has resigned the managership of the Giants after practically three decades with the team and forty-two years in baseball. He is the last—or almost the last—of the famous old Baltimore Orioles.

McGraw left the Giants in the cellar, just as he found them early in the century. But in the thirty years between there have been pennants and world championships enough to satisfy almost any one.

The new manager of the team is Memphis Bill Terry, who, ironically enough, was in a state of war with the outfit on the matter of salary only a few months ago.

Ill health was officially assigned as the reason for McGraw's resignation. But the rumor that he was forced out because of the team's showing this year is persistent.

Returning to the brighter days of the Little Napoleon and his perennial battles with the umpires, according to Joe Williams:

It was, somehow, a natural part of the Giant picture. When Mr. McGraw failed to fly into the face of an umpire over a close decision that went the other way, the customers became suspicious and alarmed—either something was desperately wrong with the manager or the game itself was slipping.

It is not a part of the records that Mr. McGraw ever won one of these blazing battles of the mouth, nor is it in the records that he ever quit trying. In everything his slogan was to go all the way, run everything out and battle for your rights—even when you are wrong.

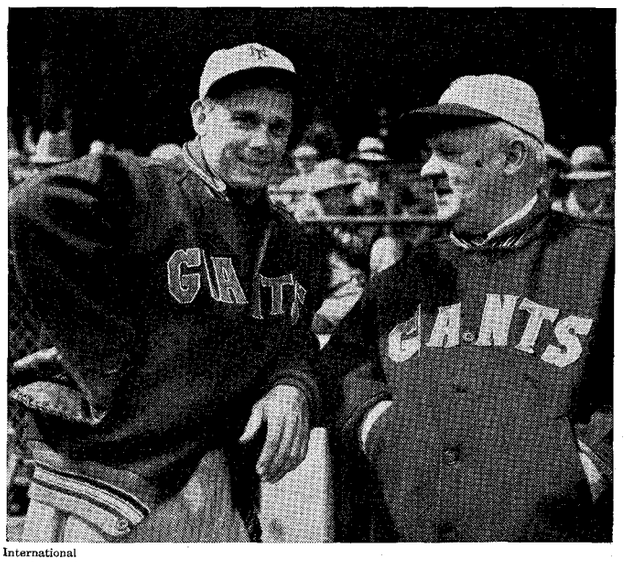
To the end Mr. McGraw was faithful to his truculent creed. The last official act he performed as manager of the Giants was to file a protest with the league president against Bill Klem, the umpire.

LAST year, as our readers will recall, there was a revival of real old-time player-umpire warfare with McGraw embroiled with Umpire Clarke and President Heydler of the National League.

MR. MCGRAW was a product of the old school of baseball, Mr. Williams resumes, "when fist fights were common, when red liquor was sold in all the parks, when only ladies of questionable social standing attended the game." Reading on:

He was a black-haired, pasty-faced young Irishman, to whom roughhouse tactics were merely a part of the trade. It was a fighting game in which only fighting men survived.

Mr. McGraw became distinguished for his fiery exploits which bordered on rowdyism. Somebody tagged him Muggsy [a nickname which, we understand, he greatly disliked]. For years he was Muggsy, an appellation betokening warmth and affection on the part of his disciples. But as the game gradually emerged from its primitive crudeness, Mr. McGraw softened and changed with it.



International

Little Napoleon Passes on the Marshal's Baton

Terry and McGraw, the new and the old in Giant history.

TO Daniel, who also writes in *The World-Telegram*, it seems impossible to believe that "John Joseph McGraw no longer is leader of the Giants."

"Napoleon self-exiled to Elba!" he sums it up elsewhere, and tells us further of the passing of the old guard of the national game:

The last of the famous, brawly old Orioles retired from the managerial ranks, and eliminated from the baseball drama!

First Ned Hanlon and Joe Kelley, then Hughey Jennings and Kid Gleason, Orioles all, they found inexorable time and relentless circumstance dictating their abandonment of managerial reins. And last winter fickle fortune turned on Wilbert Robinson, sending him from the Brooklyn post he had held for seventeen years to a dour companionship with bitter thoughts in the quiet woods of Dover Hall, Georgia.

Now the greatest Oriole of the clan has stept down. With a record of ten pennants, four of them in succession from 1921 through 1924; with three world championships and the most colorful and dramatic

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career in the annals of major-league management, McGraw has yielded to time and ill health, and resigned in favor of a man twenty-two years his junior.

The Old Guard which followed McGraw through thick and thin—the veterans of local baseball patronage who rejoiced with Mac in his triumphs and were saddened with him in his disappointments—the Old Guard can not believe that John means it. Napoleon went to Elba only to return, they say.

He'll be back when spring comes again, they insist.

By accepting the offer of the Giants in 1902, Daniel reveals, McGraw just missed becoming boss of the New York Americans. For the Baltimore franchise was later moved to New York, and the team in due time became the Yankees. When he moved up to the Giants, we read further in *The World-Telegram:*

McGraw found twenty-three players on the New York club. One of them was Christy Mathewson, who was trying to play first base. Mac's first move was to release nine men, for whom Andrew Freedman had paid $14,000. He brought Roger Bresnahan, Joe McGinnity, Jack Cronin, and Dan McGann from Baltimore.

McGraw signed Billy Gilbert, got Mike Donlin from Cincinnati, and Jack Warner from Boston. He made a deal with Brooklyn for Bad Bill Dahlen and signed George Browne. Thus was the managerial dynasty of McGraw founded on the banks of the Harlem. The Giants finished eighth in 1902. They were second in 1903. They were first in 1904. And 1905 they not only repeated but beat the Athletics in the World Series by four games to one, with the only Matty pitching three shutouts.

Always McGraw was the arch opportunist. When he made a trade he invariably gave up more than he got. But Mac never bothered about the year that was coming. It was the pennant of the then current season that counted.

McGraw not only bought players. He developed those he had.

Among the almost legendary figures of his reign are these:

Matty, greatest pitcher of all time; Bresnahan, best of all the catchers; Ross Young, the finest outfielder of Giant history; George Kelly, Bill Terry, Travis Jackson, Melvin Ott, Frankie Frisch, Ferdie Schupp, Rube Marquard, Jeff Tesreau, George Burns, and Art Devlin.

McGraw brought into baseball rigidity of discipline. He instituted a new and strange regard for training rules.

In his own playing days he was a scrapper in a rough-and-tough school, on a rough-and-tough ball club.

As a pilot, he demanded the strictest adherence to a comparatively Spartan régimen.

Mac also instituted the system of signaling for every vital pitch, and pulling the strings for every important move at the plate. In recent years this scheme of playing the game had suffered considerable criticism. Many of the experts believed that with a new type of player, of better mental capacity than the old, McGraw's method had become obsolete.

Be that as it may, his way of playing the game won pennants and world titles. His way developed some of the greatest clubs of all time.

The same girl, but different glasses. At left, new style FUL-VUE *reveal the eyes and clear sideway vision. Below, old-style side bows hide the eyes and obstruct vision.*

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Ful-Vue glasses represent a notable improvement. They are made for men and women—with frames or rimless, in pink or white gold. You will find much of value in our new book, "What You Should Know About Your Glasses." The coupon brings it without cost.

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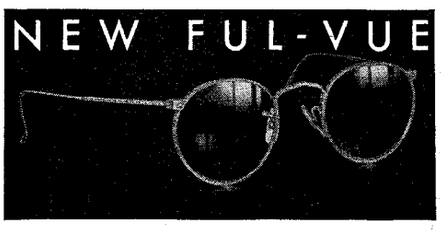

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The Englishman is everywhere acknowledged to be a keen judge of fine tobacco. Little wonder, then, that the makers of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, right down in our own Richmond, Virginia, are proud of this tribute to their product from Mr. W. J. Russell of Newton College, Devon, England.

Newton College
Newton Abbot
Devon, England
Nov. 20, 1931

Larus & Brother Company
Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

I have just purchased and begun to smoke some of your Edgeworth Plug Slice. How long it has been possible to obtain this delectable tobacco in this country I do not know, but I am so delighted at having discovered it that I want to record my appreciation of it and of the firm that produces it. I had not realized that a tobacco so superior to any other was obtainable. The discovery has pleased me so much that I am constrained to write to you, whom I regard as benefactors to all pipe-smoking members of the human race.

Please accept, gentlemen, my sincerest thanks.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. Russell

Edgeworth has found its way into most of the countries of the world. It is nearer the truth to say that pipe smokers of foreign nations have "discovered" Edgeworth. To literally millions of men Edgeworth has been the happy ending to the quest for real smoking satisfaction. If you are not contented with your tobacco, try Edgeworth.

In his letter, Mr. Russell states that he, like many experienced pipe smokers who prefer to "rub up" their own tobacco, smokes Edgeworth Plug Slice. This is the form in which Edgeworth originally appeared, but it is also available as Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, all ready for your pipe. Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in all sizes from the 15-cent pocket package to the pound humidor tin.

If you have never smoked a pipe, and would like to know its joys and to "understand" the Edgeworth flavor, send your name and address to Larus & Brother Co., 102 S. 22d St., Richmond, Va., and they will send you a free trial packet of Edgeworth.

Don't miss Edgeworth's weekly radio treat! Every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, Eastern Daylight Time, Edgeworth offers for your entertainment a novel program without a dull moment. The program is broadcast over a network of radio stations of the National Broadcasting Company. Make a mental note *right now* to tune in on the Edgeworth program Thursday evening.

Our Lady Golfers Take the Cup, But Let the British Title Go

A SILVER bowl about the size of a wash-tub is all that America's leading women golfers have to show for their recent invasion of English links to battle with their British sisters.

And isn't that enough? you ask. It isn't every silver cup that's so big.

Ah, no, and there's the irony of it.

Our golfers—including Miss Maureen Orcutt, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Miss Helen Hicks, Mrs. Leona Cheney, Mrs. Opal Hill, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Mrs. Harley Higbie, and Miss Marion Hollins—did themselves proud at Saunton, Wentworth, and everywhere else they appeared in the British Isles.

But when it came to the British Woman's Championship at Saunton, Miss Enid Wilson, twenty-two-year-old daughter of a Derbyshire country doctor, won for the second consecutive year. She will seek the United States title later.

WELL, then, why the cup? There's the catch.

In 1930, when Diana Fishwick won the title, her home town, Broadstairs, instituted the Diana Fishwick Cup, to be presented annually to the victor in the qualifying round. Miss Orcutt led this year, and won the cup, altho she was eliminated in the championship play.

Only the best golfers can survive that qualifying round.

It is a bit amusing, however, that this victory, subsidiary to the British championship, should be rewarded with so handsome a prize. Particularly since the international team play at Wentworth, which the United States women won before the championship play, had no such trophy connected with it, according to the Associated Press.

Mrs. Cheney was the last of the American players to succumb before the British. In the semifinals, according to the Associated Press, in smart green sweater, beige skirt, and silk stockings, she was close to sartorial perfection. And her play was close to golfing perfection.

But Miss Wilson, in blue sweater, heavy flannel skirt, heavy woolen stockings, and shoes bigger and weightier than a man's, was closer still to perfection in the game. So she won, by three and two. The next day she disposed of Miss Clementine Montgomery, seven and six.

By winning, George Trevor tells us in the New York *Sun*, in a review of the play at Saunton:

> Miss Wilson joined a select group of sequential repeaters, which includes Lady Margaret Scott, Cecil Leitch, and Joyce Wethered. The first two players won three times in succession. Several other women, May Hezlet among them, have scored more than one victory in this championship, but their wins were not consecutive.
>
> For once, so variable a game as match-play golf ran true to form. With Joyce Wethered in voluntary retirement, Miss Wilson was the best golfer in the field, which doesn't mean that her triumph was preordained. The best golfer rarely wins an eighteen-hole tournament.
>
> The defending champion shoulders an extra-heavy load at a game wherein form is not a constant factor. People have an idea that he should repeat because he wears a crown. They don't realize that luck plays a big rôle in golf—particularly at eighteen holes. The burden of proof rests on the title-holder.
>
> How different it is in tennis, a game which runs reasonably true to form, because your own shots directly affect your adversary's return strokes. On the court, the burden of proof rests on the challengers.
>
> The assumption exists that the champion is the best tennis player, and thus has a definite edge on any given opponent. It's up to the field to refute his prior claim. On the links, however, possession is just about one point of the law. It means little.
>
> At any rate, class told at Saunton. Enid Wilson, husky daughter of a Derbyshire physician, is cast in a more rugged mold than the average woman golfer. Physically she dominated the Saunton field, both as regards range of drive and stamina. When Miss Wilson first entered the ladies' championship, some six years ago, critics unanimously picked her as Miss Wethered's successor. They didn't hedge, make reservations, or qualify their predictions in any manner.
>
> It was obvious that Providence had designed this girl for golfing supremacy. Sheer strength, strangely enough, counts for more in golf than in tennis. Mobility, dexterity, and speed of foot are essential qualities in a tennis player. Miss Wilson isn't the nimble "human sunbeam" type. She has the ideal build and muscular development for golf—can punch out an iron with masculine vigor and hammer a brassie with virile gusto.
>
> Nobody can say that Enid Wilson had a soft path to the title. She cut down Lulu Esmond, Glenna Collett Vare, Kathleen Garnham, Leona Cheney, Dorothy Pim, and Clementine Montgomery in rapid sequence. Her victims included two of America's leading hopes—Mrs. Vare, our five-time champion, and Mrs. Cheney, perhaps the finest stylist in the United States.

MRS. CHENEY is a golfer whose technique—her "fluent follow through" and her "smooth effortless swing"—delights connoisseurs, Mr. Trevor tells us as he continues:

> Those who refer to Mrs. Cheney as a "Junoesque blonde" should consult an oculist. There's nothing statuesque about this slender, lithe Los Angeles matron. She's more on the Atalanta order.
>
> English golf observers rate Mrs. Cheney as potentially the greatest of the American invaders. Her technique is sounder than Mrs. Vare's and Miss Hicks's. Mrs. Cheney gets surprizing length despite a somewhat frail appearance. She is headed for the United States title.
>
> Studying the caliber of Miss Wilson's opponents, it is evident that the champion was not favored by the draw. She came through a strenuous bracket which included Molly Gourlay and Simone de la Chaume, French champion, in addition to the six rivals she personally conquered.

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Cards reveal class. Miss Wilson qualified in second place with a 79, 75—154. Miss Orcutt took the medal by three strokes, thanks to an amazing 73 on her first time round. The Jersey girl went all to pieces in her opening match, whereas the indomitable Miss Wilson kept right on firing high and low seventies in the faces of her hapless foes.

Comparative scores are significant. At Saunton, in a week of championship tension, Miss Wilson never once exceeded 80! That's a showing which puts to shame Britain's male amateurs, granting that two of the tees were set ahead forty yards apiece. Eric Smith didn't once crack 80 at Westward Ho! last year. John De Forest, 1932 title holder, had more eighties than seventies in his Muirfield march.

Compare those performances by British men champions with the cards returned by Enid Wilson on the pinch-bottle fairways and postage-stamp greens of Saunton. Here is the proof of the lady champion's class in black and white.

SHEER power wore down Enid Wilson's opponents, Mr. Trevor tells us, continuing:

Miss Montgomery, a former Scottish title holder, was outdriven twenty to thirty yards all day. That is a demoralizing deficit to face on the approach. Miss Montgomery had to take long-range clubs on her second shots and slug for all she was worth, whereas the heavy-framed Miss Wilson had relatively simple approach problems.

Mrs. Cheney labored desperately to overcome this same disheartening handicap in her losing struggle against "the girl who hits like a man."

Enid Wilson usually had twenty yards the best of the drives. It is demoralizing to continually play the odd, but Mrs. Cheney took in some of the slack through exceptionally accurate putting. This match never developed into a runaway, tho Miss Wilson always threatened to open up a huge gap.

Off the fourteenth tee Mrs. Cheney held her slugging rival even in yardage, and actually outdrove the British siege-gun by twenty yards at the tenth. Whereupon, Miss Wilson hit the bamboo flag-rod with a No. 2 iron, the ball stopping six feet from the cup. Mrs. Cheney pitched to the knoll-top green, but couldn't get the ball to bite. She missed a thirty-footer, while Miss Wilson holed out for a birdie 3. That's all the good it did the nattily drest American girl to outdrive her opponent for the first and only time.

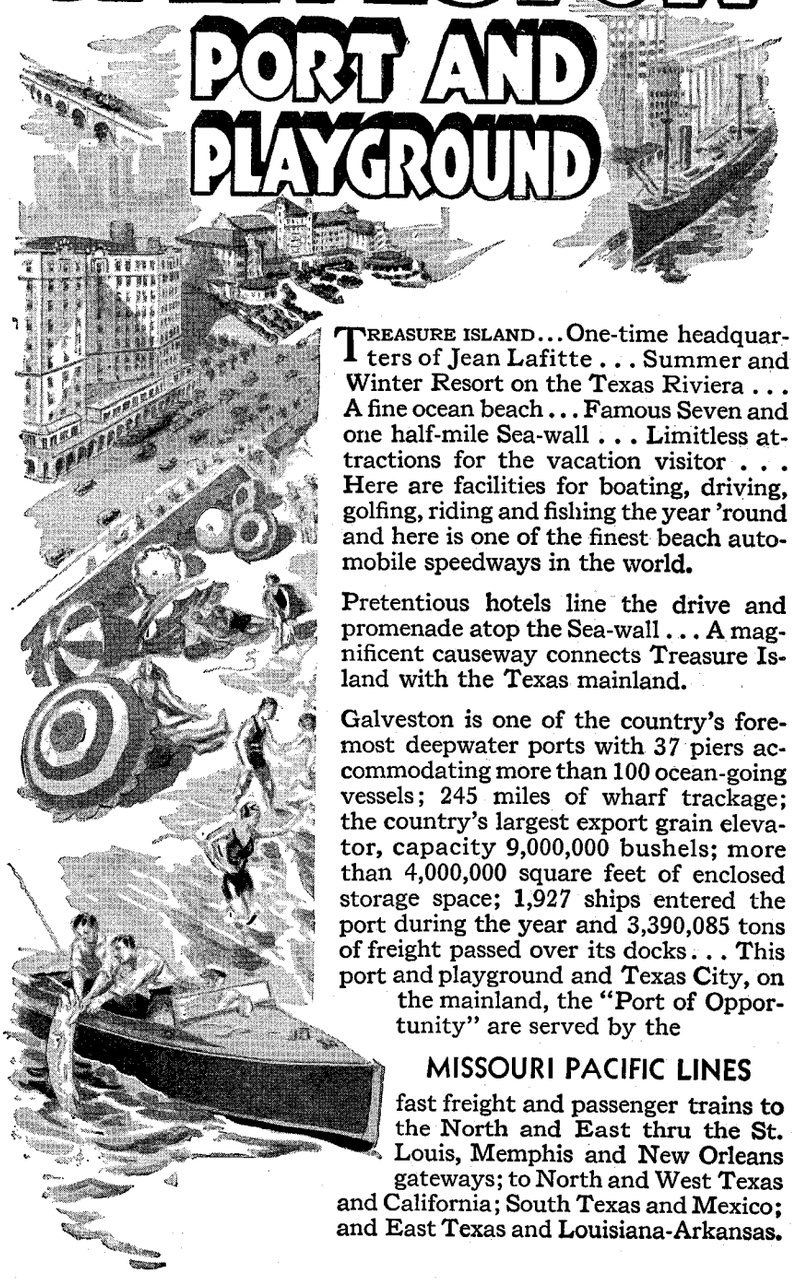
Miss Wilson's advantage off the tee was less pronounced against Glenna Collett Vare, but the latter couldn't equal the English girl's robust brassie clouts. Many of Miss Wilson's wood shots from the fairway traveled 220 or more yards. She ripped the ball out of matted lies in the rough with a blasting power that recalled Ted Ray's niblick recoveries. Muscular wrists and forearms such as none of her sisters possess enable Miss Wilson to retrieve an occasional crooked shot.

Time for a Squawk.—"You're a fine lawyer, you are," said the prisoner, contemptuously. "Why, all through the case you kept saying: 'Your honor, I object.'"

"I know I did," returned the lawyer. "You had the benefit of my best legal efforts."

"Then when the Judge sentenced me to ten years, why didn't you object to that?"—*Tatler*.

GALVESTON
PORT AND PLAYGROUND



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The Yanks and A's in a Record-Busting Barrage

MOVE OVER, BOBBY LOWE and Ed Delehanty! Here's another ball player who can slam out four homers in a single game.

He's a Yankee, but his name isn't Ruth. It's Lou Gehrig, who once more has proved his right to be numbered with the immortals of the diamond.

With his four home runs in one game (a record Ruth himself has not achieved, as we write) he took the lead in a record-smashing game between the Yankees and Athletics in Philadelphia, one of those classic games that make baseball history. The Yanks won it, 20 to 13.

The game was a hurricane of hitting, as seen by Ed Pollock of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Records fell like raindrops in an April shower, Richards Vidmer writes in the New York *Herald Tribune*. Eight records were either tied or equaled. The entire squads of both teams bask in the glory of that Homeric combat of homers, the essential story of which is condensed in this tabulation in *The Public Ledger:*

Most home runs in consecutive times at bat in one game—Four, Gehrig. Also made by Robert Lowe, Boston Nationals, May 30, 1894.

Most home runs in one game, player—Four, Gehrig. Also made by Robert Lowe, Boston Nationals, May 30, 1894, and Ed Delehanty, Phillies, 1896.

Most times hitting three or more home runs in one game, player—Four, Gehrig.

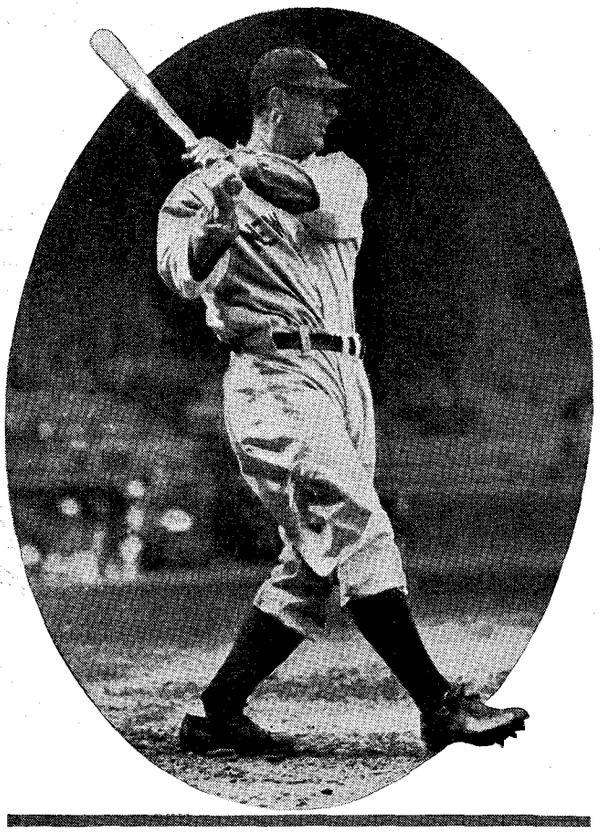
Most home runs by one club in one game—Seven, Yankees. Also made by A's in 1921 and by three other clubs prior to 1900.

Most total bases by one club in one modern game—Fifty, Yankees. Old record, forty-six, by Brooklyn, in 1923; Cards and Pirates, in 1925. Old American League record, forty-four. All-time record, fifty-five, by Reds, in 1893.

Most total bases by both clubs in one American League game—Seventy-seven; by Yanks (fifty) and A's (twenty-seven). Old record, seventy-six; by Yanks (forty-three) and A's (thirty-three), May 22, 1930. Major-league record, seventy-nine.

Most long hits by both clubs in one American League game—Eighteen, by Yanks (eleven) and A's (seven). Equaled in three previous games. Major-league record, twenty-four.

Most extra bases on long hits by one club in one game—Twenty-seven, by Yanks. Old record, twenty-five, by Pittsburgh, in 1894, and A's, in 1921.



Wide World

Lou Slams One for a Loop

MORE detail is provided by Mr. Pollock in his account in the same journal, in which we read:

In almost three hours of long-distance slugging, the Yankees slashed Earnshaw, Mahaffey, Walberg, Krausse, and Rommel for twelve singles, two doubles, two triples, and seven homers, while the champions whipt Allen, Rhodes, Brown, and Gomez for six singles, two doubles, three triples, and two round-trippers. Total bases for the Ruppert riflemen were fifty, for the Elephants, twenty-seven, and for both clubs, seventy-seven, another new batting-mark.

With all the team, clubs, and individual records, there was none to compare with the Homeric hitting of Gehrig, who in his first four appearances at the plate, twice drove the ball into the center-field stands and twice lifted pitches over the right-field fence.

Three of Gehrig's drives were off Earnshaw, and the fourth off Mahaffey, who relieved the Moose and was charged with the defeat. Lou's astounding streak ended when he came up the fifth time, with Krausse on the mound, in the eighth inning, and grounded out. In the ninth he just missed his fifth homer when his long smash to center field was converted into a put-out by Simmons's sensational one-handed catch.

IT is surprizing to read that only about 5,000 persons witnessed this history-making game which clinches Gehrig's right to a niche in the diamond's hall of fame. Further:

Since Abner Doubleday invented the game, only one other big-league batter ever hit four homers in successive times at bat, and only two others have blasted out four circuit clouts in one major game.

Gehrig is the only major leaguer in thirty-six years to achieve the 4-in-1 feat—altho Buzz Arlett, former Phil who now plays for Baltimore, hit four homers against Reading in the International League, the other day. Ed Delehanty, when a member of the Phillies, had a 4-in-1 in 1896. In 1894 Bob Lowe, of the Boston Nationals, delivered four round-trippers in a row. However, Gehrig, of all the great American League sluggers was the first to turn the trick.

Thrice previously in his career with New York the broad-shouldered Gehrig has hit three home runs in one game and thus with this latest performance he became the only batter in baseball history to hit three or more four-masters in one game four times.

Other new records also were created by the Yankees with fifty total bases and twenty-seven extra bases on long hits. The aggregate of fifty total bases creates a new modern major-league mark, the old one being held jointly by three National League clubs at forty-six. The American League standard was forty-four. The previous standard for extra bases on long hits was twenty-five, made by Pittsburgh in 1894 and by the A's eleven years ago.

A new American League mark of seventy-seven total bases was established by both clubs, surpassing the old record of seventy-six made by the same clubs on May 22, 1930.

In addition to Gehrig's four circuit smashes, Ruth, Combs, and Lazzeri also hit homers for the Yanks, and Cochrane and Foxx for the Mackmen. The New York total of seven in one game tied the all-time mark, made by three clubs prior to 1900, and since then only by the Athletics of 1921. The aggregate of nine homers for both clubs is only one shy of the record.

Another American League mark was equaled when the long hits of both clubs mounted to eighteen, a mark set thrice in previous games in the junior circuit. The major-league standard is twenty-four, made by the Cubs and Cards last season.

Combs, Ruth, and Gehrig grouped homers in the fifth inning. Many clubs have hit three in one frame, but only two have whaled out four circuit drives in one inning Other records approached were the all-time mark of fifty-five for total bases by one club and seventy-nine total bases for both clubs. The totals for the Yanks were fifty, and for both teams seventy-seven.

GEHRIG's homers for the season totaled eleven at the close of this game, putting him well up among the leaders. Reading on:

Lou's four boundary wallops drove in five runs. Only in the first was there any one on base when he connected.

Lazzeri also was responsible for half a dozen Yank tallies. His round-tripper in the ninth was delivered with the bases crowded.

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Who Was the Greatest of the Ring's Big Fellows

"JOHN L., of course," growls Dad.
"Jack Dempsey," blusters Junior.
"Gene Tunney," pipes up the boy scout.

But the experts, the old-timers, who have seen them all and compared their memories carefully?

Well, here we get into deeper water. Not all the names are so familiar. What do Junior and the boy scout know of Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Peter Jackson, Jack Johnson?

They may be astonished to learn that, in a poll of fight authorities, Jim Jeffries comes out on top as the greatest heavyweight of all time.

The poll has been taken by C. William Duncan, who is addicted to the taking of polls on "the greatest ever." It isn't so long since THE DIGEST reported his symposium on "Baseball's Greatest Player," which resulted in the canonization of Ty Cobb.

Mr. Duncan unfolds the story of his "Greatest Heavyweight" symposium in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine. It begins:

Big Jim Jeffries, who absorbed punishment as a sponge absorbs water, and then tore in ferociously to "kill" a wornout opponent, was, when in his prime, the greatest heavyweight fighter in American history, according to eight experts from various sections of the United States.

Running a close second to Jeffries for honors is Jack Johnson, the man who defeated him in the first and most famous "Battle of the Century," staged in Reno twenty-two years ago. The fact that Jeff was picked ahead of Jack in the consensus of ring experts was due, no doubt, to the belief of the experts that Jeff was past his prime when the historic battle of 1910 was fought.

A more recent idol of ring fans, Jack Dempsey, was placed third, with two great old-timers, John L. Sullivan and Bob Fitzsimmons, tied for fourth. Gene Tunney, Jim Corbett, and Peter Jackson were also honored.

JEFFRIES received thirty points, with Johnson only four points behind, we are told. Fans of to-day and yesterday will be glad to hear that Dempsey was given nineteen points. Sullivan and Fitzsimmons got thirteen each; Tunney, eight; Corbett, six, and Jackson five. Five points were given for a first choice, four for second, three for third, two for fourth, and one point for fifth place. Here are some facts about the giving:

"Sunny Jim" Coffroth, promoter of the Battling Nelson-Joe Gans fight and many others, is one of the eight experts to voice his opinion here. "Sunny Jim" saw them all and matched many of them.

Frank Weiner, militant chairman of the Pennsylvania State Boxing Commission from 1926 to 1931, and the man who played a large part in "putting over" the first Dempsey-Tunney fight in Philadelpha, is another juror. Tommy Reilly, referee of that bout, himself a former boxer, is another.

John V. Clinnin, of Chicago, president

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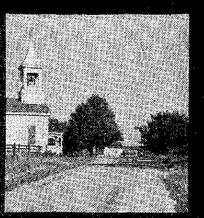

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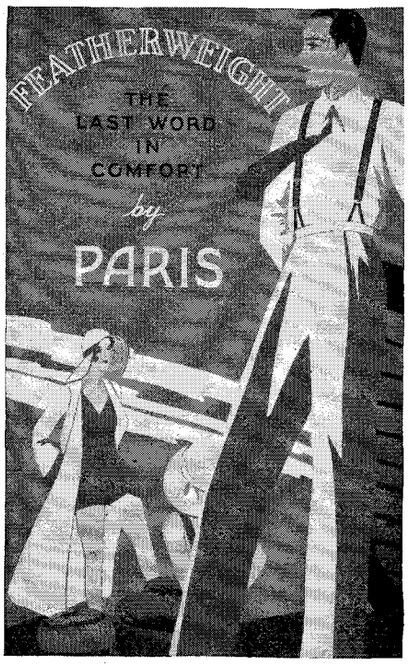

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of the National Boxing Association; Joe Humphries, famous announcer at Madison Square Garden in New York; Bryan Hayes, former boxer and now a referee and fan, who has seen virtually every championship fight since 1900; Lou Magnolia, of Miami, Florida, well-known referee, and Bob Gunnis, Eastern promoter and follower of boxing since childhood, complete the list.

Jeffries, Sullivan, and Johnson each received two first-place votes. Jeffries obtained the largest point total because he was placed somewhere by every one of the jurors. Dempsey was the only other one to be so honored, but his rankings were not sufficiently high to enable him to win.

"Let's take twenty rounds as a sample," says Mr. Coffroth. "The five I select are Robert Fitzsimmons, James J. Jeffries, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, and James J. Corbett.

"Jeffries defeated my first choice twice, but I must place him second, as he was young and 'tops,' as they say, and Fitz was going down-hill.

"Tunney in his recent autobiography stated it is easy to defeat a left-hander. He excepted Lew Tendler, the lightweight. He should have put in another exception—Jeffries.

"Jeff followed the hard trade of a boilermaker, one calculated to build muscle, but had great speed for a big man, and could run 100 yards in a little more than ten seconds. His body and head were almost invulnerable.

"I'll tell you why I do not include Jack Johnson. It is not because of race prejudice, for I consider Joe Walcott the greatest welterweight and Joe Gans the greatest lightweight I ever saw.

"I don't include Johnson in this quintet because most of his fights took place on the Pacific coast or abroad, and many were 'set-ups.' By that I do not mean they were fakes, but the material was poor. Possibly no promoter matched him oftener than I. Possibly no one saw him in more contests, and nearly every one was disappointing. His victory over Jeffries was nothing. Jeff was then an aging man."

Lew Magnolia does not agree with Mr. Coffroth. "No matter what may be said or written about Johnson's fights and the suspicion attached to some of them, I consider him the greatest fighter of all time," says Lou. "He was a master on offense and in defense.

"I rate Jeffries second, due to his enormous size and his speed for a big man. He was a good offensive fighter, but had no defense, and was easy to hit.

"Tunney is my third choice, a wonderful fighter who never received his due credit because of lack of color. By that I mean he was not a 'showy' boxer. He was cool and a good general under fire.

"Dempsey, my fourth choice, was the world's greatest box-office attraction, and had only one thought in mind when he entered the ring. That was to win as quickly as possible.

"Bob Fitzsimmons was a good man. He was handicapped by lack of weight, but his punching ability more than offset that."

Frank Wiener bases his selections on the fighters actually seen in action, thus omitting John L. Sullivan, "who, according to hearsay and records, is the best that ever lived."

"I give first choice, then, to Jeffries, who beat the best of his era, and then made a foolish attempt to come back when far past his prime, and lost to Johnson. I place Johnson second and Dempsey third."

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American Girls in Soviet Land

"A GIRL'S got to eat, and I'm down to my last three kopeks," said the pale blonde artist who was peddling red silk stockings in Sukarevsky Market.

She spoke with a soft southern accent, according to Milly Bennett in an article syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association in its *Every Week Magazine*. She was an American girl, Caroline Graf, from Atlanta. She had come to Moscow to paint; but, save for a temporary poster job, she hadn't found any painting to do.

Instead of giving up, discouraged, however, she hung on. When she was practically out of money, she peddled stockings. Her persistence so imprest the Russians that "she was recently appointed one of three American women to teach art to the peasant children at a collective farm near Moscow."

Miss Graf is only one of an army of American girls, gay, plucky, and adventurous, who, "armed with lipstick and toothbrush," have invaded Russia.

Some come, we read "tripping on trim, clicking heels, blithely bound on 'lending the boys and girls a hand in building Socialism,' stenographers, nurses, dancers, painters, teachers, sculptors, and writers.

"Others come husband-hunting. Moscow, with its lonely American engineers, its graduate students from American universities, bent on research, its romantic young Russians, always ready to pay homage to the glamorous American girl, its unattached young diplomats, who crowd the many embassies and legations, is a rich field for the sport.

"Moscow gives them all the best she has. They are American! Smart and pretty! And the nearest thing to an official cult that exists in the Soviet Union to-day is the worship of everything American."

Of some who have made good in Moscow we read:

There's dark, curly-haired Beatrice Rosenhouse from Los Angeles, who is working away with clay as fast as her clever fingers will go. She's making a bust of Krupskaya, widow of Lenin, the great revolutionary leader. It's the first time Krupskaya has posed for a sculptor.

Travel across the Siberian wastes to the vast new metallurgical project in the dark Urals Tagilstroy, and you'll meet Pauline Emmett, from the corn belt, the first American girl, the only American girl, in fact, to be distinguished by her fellow workers as *udarnik*, shock-brigade worker.

A tall, robust lass from Illinois, Pauline fled from the social whirl (the family's in the Social Register) to the rough Soviet frontier, where she edits a newspaper for American workers, and swings a pick and shovel when she's called for "social work."

JEANYA MARLING, "barefoot dancer, and raw-vegetable and nut faddist from Los Angeles," went to Moscow to help organize an International Theater. The theater was a flop. But Jeanya is the bride of Afinogeniv, popular Soviet playwright, author of 'Fear,' the most talked-about play of the year." Continuing:

A lively Socialite, Barbara Harrison, daughter of a former Governor-General of the Philippines, came romping into the Red capital last December, "looking for excitement." She journeyed—without a permit from the Soviet Foreign Office—to Samarkand, where the golden cupolas hang like stars, and gilded poppies blow across the rooftops, and ran into a riot.

The Anglo-American school, where the sons and daughters of engineers and workers go to study, teems with American girls. Eva Stolar, of Chicago, is vice-principal, and Grace Snyder, from Berkeley, California, teaches English, history, and economics. Beatrice Ryan, New York, heads the mathematics department.

Then there was the stenographer (let's call her Aggie), who was found in a miserable heap in the corridor of the English language school.

"Everybody else can get a job teaching English," she sobbed dismally, "everybody but me. They've got too many qualified teachers, they say. And there's no stenoging in Moscow, unless you know Russian. I've spent all my money. I gotta get out of my room in the hotel to-morrow night."

It looked pretty dark for Aggie. But two or three days later a joyous, enthusiastic Aggie bounded in, a weedy, morose youth at her heels.

"Brought around my new husband," she chirped. "I married him for his leather coat (she had it on), his room, and two pounds of coffee. He fibbed about the coffee, but I love him anyhow."

Love Laughs at Boundaries

SPRING, besides encouraging dandelions and sand-lot ball games, has fairly outdone itself this year, the Detroit *Free Press* reports. As a result, the Ambassador Bridge at Detroit, "ordinarily a pretty stable sort of institution," is "all mixed up in a romance." This, according to *The Free Press*, is how it came about:

Two years ago, Mary Oster, nineteen years old now, came to Detroit from Stratton, Ontario. She entered this country as a visitor, entitled to a three months' stay, but became confused about her status and took up a permanent residence.

Last September, during the American Legion Convention, she was employed to do clerical work, by Francis Bowler, an engineer for the Board of Assessors and junior vice chairman of the Wayne County Council of the Legion.

Mr. Bowler liked her work so well that he made her his permanent secretary. Romance immediately burst into bloom, and a few months later they became engaged, took out a marriage license and set the ceremony for August.

But the Immigration Department came abreast of Miss Oster, and on May 1 she was deported. She wanted to return, but was told that the only way she could manage it would be to marry an American.

She happened to know an American, a Mr. Bowler. He consented. But still there were difficulties. It was May 18, and she wanted to get the wedding over. They had a license, but she couldn't enter the United States to make use of it.

The bridge solved the problem. Mr. Bowler motored to the center of the span from the American side. Miss Oster did likewise from the Canadian. Justice of the Peace Clyde Fulton, of Highland Park, read the marriage ceremony.

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A Big Buyer for Wall Street's Bargains

FOR MONTHS WE HAVE BEEN HEARING about bargain prices in bonds and stocks, but while there has been a certain amount of investment buying, there has been no big rush to the bargain counter.

But at last we have a real customer that is making the whole financial district sit up and take notice.

For here is this so-called bankers' "pool" with $100,000,000 to spend on good securities. And its backers insist that they are not out to rescue the market or support it, but simply to make a profit out of purchasing securities at present prices. And this hard-headed point of view, says the financial editor of the New York *Times*, "is probably a more encouraging one for the security markets in general than would be some grandiose plan for lifting the bond market overnight out of the pit into which it has fallen."

Certainly it is something to cheer about, declares the New York *American's* financial editor. It is a contribution to stability, and "stability in turn will turn to betterment." As this writer, Mr. Julius G. Berens, points out:

> Bonds form the base for virtually all our great financial institutions. Commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, trust companies, estates—all are universally dependent upon stability of bond quotations, of the bond market.
>
> Anything accomplished toward stemming the violent, alarming deflation in bond values is a tremendous step forward toward relief from depression.

Breaking the Fall

—Carmack in the Boston "Christian Science Monitor."

AT any rate, a group of twenty leading New York banks have put up $100,000,000 to form a corporation to be called the American Securities Investing Corporation—so now we have the A. S. I. C., as well as the R. F. C. and all the rest. The New York *Times* quotes Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan firm as explaining that his firm will dominate the operations of the corporation, and that it is not a "pool" in the ordinary sense of the word, but an investing company organized to make money by buying sound securities at low prices for a "long pull." The corporation will buy at first in the bond market, and may later turn to other securities. Some financial writers speak of the corporation as a sort of investment trust.

Three specific results, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, are expected to become evident within a short time:

> An improvement of bond prices, which in turn would have a salutary effect on the position of financial institutions in general, is anticipated immediately.
>
> A second effect awaited is the encouragement of a large volume of outside buying in the bond market, of both an investment and speculative character, based on evidence of organized support of prices.
>
> The third expected result, the facilitation of a limited amount of new financing, is likely to take longest to accomplish. The deterioration in bond quotations has proceeded so far, it is believed, that any substantial volume of new issues on reasonable terms will not be possible until an extended upward trend in prices has been enjoyed first.

And the same paper reflects editorially:

> A major turn in trend in the financial markets often comes about as a result of minor developments of apparently limited importance.
>
> Thus, the stock-market crash of 1929 in this country is often ascribed to such minor and local developments as the Hatry collapse in Great Britain or the refusal of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission at the time to permit the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston to split its stock on a four-for-one basis.
>
> In retrospect, it is obvious how inconsequential and unimportant these events were, but they were sufficient to undermine a top-heavy financial structure which was all ready to fall of its own weight.
>
> The same line of reasoning may be applied to the recent wave of liquidation in the bond market. Prices in many cases had been driven so low that with any revival of confidence investors might be expected to rush in and bid prices up sharply, on the ground that real bargains were available.
>
> The organization of the bond pool is a constructive measure which displays real leadership in stemming inordinate liquidation of better-grade securities on a panic scale.

A COMPLETE chain of circumstances is now seen by the Washington *Post* to be closing in on the depression:

> Last fall the financial structure was threatened by an orgy of bank failures and hoarding.
>
> Constructive legislation sponsored by President Hoover put a stop to the destruction of unliquid assets. The banking structure was revitalized and became a dam against which a new reserve of capital could be accumulated.
>
> The Federal Reserve Banks then proceeded to fill this reservoir with liquid credit, but that credit did not flow freely out into the channels of business and industry, because in the meantime Congress threatened foolish legislation, and business men were afraid to move. Now that Federal finance seems to be stabilized, confidence appears in the financial and business world.

At this point the influence of the new investment corporation becomes most significant.

Powerful groups are returning to the market to obtain bargains, which will materialize only with the resumption of industrial activity. The action taken by Wall Street suggests that this is the proper time to buy necessaries. They will never be cheaper. Price trends are upward, not only in securities, but in all goods.

The action of Congress on fiscal legislation combines with the course of the Morgan associates, as the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* sees it, "to warrant a higher degree of optimism than has been even apparently justifiable in many months."

TURNING back to Wall Street, we find the New York *Herald Tribune* reporting much curiosity about what securities the new organization is likely to acquire:

> In most bond circles it was assumed that the pool operators will confine their attentions at first to high-grade issues in the corporation bond list, with rails preferred, but utility and industrial issues included.
>
> It is apparent, moreover, that sound utility and industrial bonds have been pretty well maintained, so that the really significant purchases for pool account are likely to center in carrier issues. Tax-exempt municipal and foreign bonds are considered a possibility, but rather a remote one.
>
> As every bond man knows, the carrier section of the listed market furnishes ample opportunity for extremely profitable

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operations of a pool provided the simple premise is granted that the world will somehow continue to turn.

And a Wall Street writer for the Consolidated Press remarks that "unless there is an entire break-up in the credit of the world, any agency or individual who buys good bonds to-day is nearly guaranteed an enhancement in the next few years."

Let's All Sell Automobiles

THE idea isn't that we should all give up whatever else we are doing and look for jobs on Automobile Row, but that we can all of us give a real boost to the automobile business.

"Buy an automobile and help restore prosperity."

That's the slogan that even the President of the United States indorsed a few weeks ago in connection with the automotive industry's spring sales campaign.

The slogan is all right, writes William Ullman in one of his syndicated feature stories. But the trouble is that the individual who simply can not buy a new car feels that he is out of the picture, and can not help in this commendable campaign. So Mr. Ullman suggests that we word the slogan this way:

"Sell an automobile and help restore prosperity."

It is an obvious fact, we read on, that every one can not buy a car, "but certainly every one can dedicate his energies to selling one." In the writer's opinion, "a gigantic army of millions of volunteer salesmen thus created should prove a mighty force patriotically participating in one of the nation's greatest struggles."

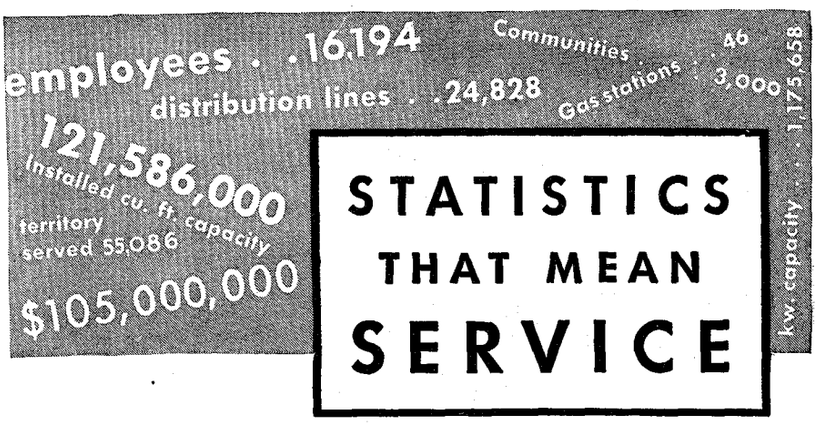
And how would this army of volunteer salesmen work? Well, says Mr. Ullman—

Suppose a group of four persons meets regularly twice a week to play bridge. One of them, Brown, is driving a car five years old. Brown needs a new automobile, and he has the money to buy it. He hesitates for no tangible reason, but merely because of a hazy uncertainty.

The other three undertake the task of selling him a new car. They point out, as statisticians have computed it, that purchase of a new car will mean so many hours of employment for so many men. They stress also the values of present motorcars, the wisdom of investing in one from a purely selfish view-point.

Now Brown is unable to take refuge in the defense that he can not afford to buy a car. The others know better. He can not very well order them from his house. He invited them. They are his friends and he is their host. Thus, these volunteer salesmen enjoy an advantage which the professional never could hope to gain. The powerful force of friendship works for them, for Brown, and for prosperity.

The automobile industry, itself, can help recruit such a volunteer sales army. It calls for but a slight modification of its current advertising theme. Why should it not be revised to read: "Buy an autobile and help restore prosperity; or, if you can not buy, help to sell one."



● Use of the service facilities of the Associated System produced gross operating revenues of over $105,000,000 during 1931, a 1% gain over 1930.

To invest, or for information, write

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM 1852

Customers served	1,437,653
Population served	6,200,000
Communities served	3,000
Square miles territory served	55,086
Electric generating stations	181
Installed kw. capacity	1,175,658
Miles of distribution lines	24,828
Gas generating stations	46
Installed cu. ft. capacity	121,586,000
Miles of distribution mains	4,671
Number of employees	16,194

Associated Gas & Electric System

61 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

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A true fixed trust offers a diversified group investment in a known list of common stocks of recognized calibre. It insures the investor against substitution in this list of stocks. It prescribes fixed conditions under which stock may be eliminated. It provides for a trust service under a Trust Agreement which enables each holder to know just how his investment will be handled as new conditions arise.

By strict adherence to these principles, Corporate Trust Shares offer investors the full benefits of the true fixed trust. Your investment house or bank will furnish complete information.

CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
120 Wall Street, New York City

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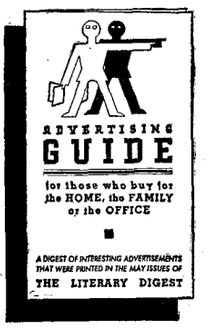
Will Save You Money

Send for a free copy and use it to shop wisely and profitably. It summarizes advertisements in the May issues of The Digest. In classified order it gives names and addresses of manufacturers of Food and Household Products, Motor Cars, Building Materials, Office Appliances, Articles for the Toilet, Articles for Men and Women, Business and Insurance Services. It tells you where and how to go for your vacation.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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

POETRY (Chicago) tries to bring us out of our doldrums by pointing to sky and earth. Perhaps there is salvation there if rightly applied:

SONG FOR THESE TIMES

By George Steele Seymour

The drums of trade are mute, the stars
Look down upon a stagnant land,
Our fires are banked, and empty cars
Upon the sidings stand—

While man, with heavy heart and sad,
Walks among ruins, baffled, lost,
As some devouring angel had
Decreed a holocaust;

Nor sees the ever-widening sky,
The arch where hope and distance meet,
Nor feels the ageless company
Of earth beneath his feet.

Lift up your eyes, O haunted one!
The rain of heaven descendeth still;
Still flings his challenge to the sun
The lone tree on the hill.

Two selections from Mr. Colum's new volume of "Poems" (Macmillan) show his quality as a cosmopolitan and as an Irishman:

MEN ON ISLANDS

By Padraic Colum

Can it be that never more
Men will grow on Islands?
Ithaka and Eriskey,
Iceland and Tahiti!
Must the engines he has forged
Raven so for spaces
That the Islands dwindle down,
Dwindle down!—
Pots that shelve the tap-root's growth?
Must it be that never more
Men will flower on Islands?
Crete and Corsica, Mitylene,
Aran and Iona!

A DROVER

By Padraic Colum

To Meath of the pastures,
From wet hills by the sea,
Through Leitrim and Longford,
Go my cattle and me.

I hear in the darkness
Their slipping and breathing—
I name them the by-ways
They're to pass without heeding;

Then the wet, winding roads,
Brown bogs with black water,
And my thoughts on white ships
And the King o' Spain's daughter.

O farmer, strong farmer!
You can spend at the fair,
But your face you must turn
To your crops and your care;

And soldiers, red soldiers!
You've seen many lands,
But you walk two by two,
And by captain's commands!

O the smell of the beasts,
The wet wind in the morn,
And the proud and hard earth
Never broken for corn!

And the crowds at the fair,
The herds loosened and blind,
Loud words and dark faces,
And the wild blood behind!

(O strong men with your best
I would strive breast to breast,
I could quiet your herds
With my words, with my words!)

I will bring you, my kine,
Where there's grass to the knee,
But you'll think of scant croppings
Harsh with salt of the sea.

The writer assumes the defensive where, perhaps, no defense is needed. In the Denver *Post:*

FOR THE DEFENSE

By Jase Ward

No, it isn't just a complete big bust,
Tho I'll grant you it looks that way,
As you follow trail thru sage an' shale
'Long a road that's a dirty gray.
Desolation? Well, you can't never tell
'Bout a country, much, till you've been
There long enough for to test its stuff—
An' some don't learn, even then.

Them brownish hills, they are homely pills,
With mostly a rocky top;
They don't mean much, that is, to such
As never has time to stop.
But you spend a year among 'em here,
An' 'less you're a queer galoot,
Them same old hills, with their soap-weed quills,
They've got so they kinda suit.

They was never made for a plow or spade
To scratch up their natchral state,
But the One, I swear, that put 'em there
Didn't do it out of hate.
No, He figgered out that some, no doubt,
Would enjoy 'em just as is;
An' them that don't—or, maybe, won't—
Well, it's no concern of His.

Oh, there's beauties there! Yes, an' some so rare
You could scour the world for a match!
Take the evening sun, to mention one,
It's a glory for eye to catch.
There's some orange, blue, pink an' crimson, too,
All mingled with yellow gold,
An' it makes a sight that you love all right,
Tho the power of it can't be told.

So, if you will, keep your notions still
That this country you're trav'lin on
Isn't no more use than a dead cayuse
That the coyotes has picked the bone.
But me—say, please, I'll stick to these
Idees of mine, an' they be
That this big, grand, old western land
Is aplenty good for me.

There is a consistent quietism in this, born of the good earth, in *The Southern Agriculturist* (Nashville):

TREASURE

By G.

Out of life I would keep
Some things to love dearly—
Hours to be still,
To see far, and think clearly;
A spot for a dream
Where a hilltop would lift me,
And the Presence of God
Would winnow and sift me.

After long years of work,
And this world's busy stirring,
I should like time to rest,
With all memories blurring;
To hold my hands still,
Lest they reach out, and bind me
To the small things of earth
I am leaving behind me.

Yet a farmer I am,
And when all is over,
I know I shall take with me
Dogwood and clover,
Ripe wheat in a sheaf,
And young corn's first greening;
How else could my Heaven
Have heavenly meaning?

The sympathy that familiar inanimate things shares with our joys and griefs gets fine expression here in *Embryo* (Cleveland):

SILENT ROOM

By Helen Frith Stickney

This is the room he loved with warm content.
Here all familiar objects seemed to share
A quiet mood, to feel a homely care,
A harmony through blended colors sent.
From casement windows, low and reverent
The light fell softly in a glowing square
Like a drawn symbol, from diviner air
Of the bright soul of happy hours spent.

This is the room—now every object here
Leaps out and cries and gathers up my grief
With swelling voice, like mourners' wails of gloom
In grim processional behind the bier.
Here there is pain that throbs without relief,
For death has passed across this silent room.

There is no denying of the senses here; there is even speculation that they have a place in a higher spiritualism. In *Verse-craft* (Atlanta):

ANTICIPATION

By James E. Warren, Jr.

We will not find it easy to forget
The beauty known on this material earth,
And even the splendors of another birth
May fail in being lovelier; so let
Us cherish: rain at night, the pink surprise
Of sunsets, silken songs unwinding, warm
Young swimmers poised, the pressure of an arm,
The lazy distance in a dancer's eyes.

And we may find along that other way
The things that we have mocked as sensuous
Mixed with the spirit forms, and we will say,
"These have we cherished most; and it was thus
We lived and loved upon the earth when we
Were dazed with dread of their mortality."

The problem, if there is one, might be to solve when his pipe served him best. In *Irish Travel* (Dublin):

A CONNACHT MAN'S PHILOSOPHY

By Padraic Kelly

I watch'd the rain come peltin' down
An' peltin' down for fun
For days and days the clouds stood up
An' blotted out the sun.
To Galway Fair because o' rain
I knew I couldn't go
I took a pull at my ould pipe
An' left the matter so.

For weeks an' weeks a blazin' ball
Went wheelin' round the sky;
It rose an' set, an' set an' rose
An' all the wells ran dry
What time the wells might fill again,
For one I didn't know—
I took a pull at my ould pipe
An' left the matter so.

I set me out to ax a wife
An' up the ould boreen
(I mind the day—the sky was blue
An' all the trees were green).
A red-haired woman crossed my path,
So back I turn'd nor slow,
An' took a pull at my ould pipe
An' left the matter so.

When Dochter Pat the dacent man,
Comes round the little road
To grip my fist an' shake his head
I'm throwin' down my load.
I'm throwin' down my load, my boys,
But once before I go,
I'll take a pull at my ould pipe
An' leave the matter so.

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Tired?
Nerves On Edge?

Look out for these danger signals! Don't pay the price of neglect—correct the causes *at once.*

"Half-healthy" won't do now! A reserve supply of physical and nervous energy is necessary to meet to-day's trying conditions successfully.

Now is the time to investigate

TWELVE WEEKS TO HEALTH

A tested, pleasant, and quick-acting method of economically safeguarding and restoring health. It has accomplished wonders for men and women alike. It is free from starvation dieting, distasteful medicines, or laborious and exhaustive exercises. It requires no special apparatus.

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Get the Free Booklet—NOW

Don't decide that this is "just another" health course—get the facts about what "Twelve Weeks to Health" has done for others. Send to-day for the free booklet which gives you full details. *No agent will call.*

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Money and FREE Prizes for You!

Here is a *real* chance for you to do what thousands of other boys are doing—have

A Business of Your Own

=That will pay you
several dollars each week for your spare time. Boys earn OVER $5.00.

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your choice of many free prizes.

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business from the ground up.

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to start.

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for JUNE 18, 1932

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To achieve this is the professional responsibility of the funeral director. To its accomplishment he brings a highly specialized technique and a psychological experience that relieves sorrow of distressing details. In order that every family may have access to mortuary equipment consistent with the promptings of affection and with the financial means, leading funeral directors in every community now offer the

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Long after the life-time of those whose loving foresight provides this enduring sanctuary, the casket and contents that repose within the Cryptorium's impervious walls of rust-resisting metal remain secure from water, earth and all other external agencies of change.

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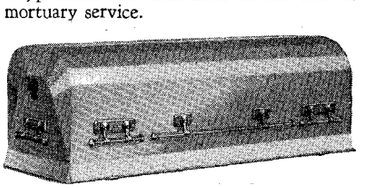

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THE GALION METALLIC VAULT CO.
Dept. LD, Galion, Ohio

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Snip Snap.—"Her clothes are cut by the best people in town."

"And so is she."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Short Commons.—"The Russians now fare all alike."

"No more caviar for the General, eh?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Hygiene Forever.—"Doctor told me to sleep with both windows open."

"I have only one window, but I can open it twice."—*Il Travaso (Rome).*

Smell the Gunpowder.—HOST—"How do you like the whisky? Prewar stuff, that."

FRIEND—"Which war? The one in Shanghai?"—*Humorist.*

Posilutely, Andy.—"Didn't you tell me dat speckled hoss you sold me was gaited?" asked Uncle Rasberry.

"Dat's what I told you," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "and dat's what he is He's variegated."—*Washington Star.*

Back It Up.—A little city boy was visiting his country cousin.

"What do you know about cows?" quizzed the country lad. "You don't even know if that's a Jersey cow."

"I don't know from here, 'cause I can't see its license."—*Stray Stories.*

Shoot!—"Are all the news cameramen here?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Lights O. K.?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Sound O. K.?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Good, then let justice take its course."

—*Judge.*

Yes Woman.—They were standing before a large painting entitled "Echo" in an art museum.

"I suppose," said one man, "it is appropriate to depict Echo as a woman, because she always has the last word."

"On the other hand," returned the second man, "an echo speaks only when spoken to."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Cramping Their Style.—

I hope he tried to cross the sea
In an old and leaky dory,
The guy who says: "Yes, yes," to me
When I'm telling a story.

—*Buffalo News.*

And with a doodad I could poke
The everlasting lout
Who, when I'm telling my best joke,
Gets up and moves about.

—*Youngstown Telegram.*

In front a coming train I'd lay,
And gladly, too, the bore
Who greets my story with, "Oh, say,
I've heard that one bofore!"

—*Warren (Ohio) Tribune.*

Dislikes Lowbrows.—SHE—"Daddy is so pleased to hear you are a poet."

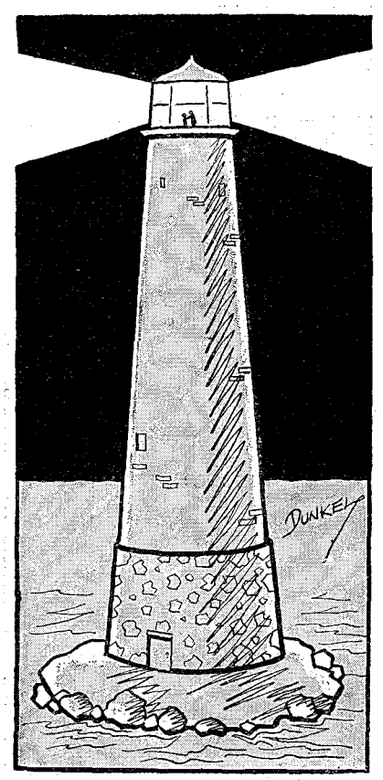
HE—"Fine. He likes poetry, then?"

SHE—"Not at all. But the last friend of mine he tried to throw out was an amateur boxer."—*Capper's Weekly.*

What! Never?—

A woman's ways you can't define,
Her meaning often she obscures.
Mae wrote she never could be mine
And signed it "Very truly yours."

—*W. P. in the Boston Transcript.*



"But do you think Father would like it if we turned out the light!"

—"Judge."

Her New Job.—A colored man injured in a motor accident died, and the insurance adjuster went to investigate.

"Did Washington P. Johnson live here?" he asked the weeping woman who opened the door.

"Yassah," she replied between sobs.

"I want to see the remains."

With a new sense of importance the dusky widow drew herself erect and answered proudly, "I'm de remains."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Earned His Halo.—

The editor stood at the pearly gate,
His face was worn and old;
He meekly asked of the man of fate
Admission to the fold.
"What have you done?" St. Peter asked,
"To seek admission here?"
"Oh, I ran a country printing plant
On earth for many a year."
The gate swung open sharply
As Peter touched the bell.
"Come in," he said, "and take a harp;
You've had enough of—er—trouble."

—*Forest Free Press.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Give Him Time for Lunch.—Brookhart said he had not decided whether to support Hoover, but hinted he would not.

KILL AFTER 1:00 P. M. . . . . .

—*Detroit News.*

Might Let the Lady Say It.—The phrase "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," is opposed because it is considered meaningless in some instances, especially when a penniless bridgegroom is married to a wealthy bride.—*Schenectady Union Star.*

Rah for We!—Speaking at the club's luncheon, Lacy said, "We are not getting much in the way of extravagance that the people haven't won't get economy until economy applauded and demanded and we is demanded and applauded."—*California paper.*

Thanks, but We'll Stand Pat.—The Bulletin Committee is sorry that its sick report is not complete this month. If your name does not appear here we regret it and will endeavor to remedy the omission next month.—*From a Philadelphia mutual benefit society bulletin.*

Such Is Fame, Brother Tarkington.—His Honor Penrod and Danger Lights are the big moving-picture features of the program. His Honor Penrod is a story of the old Mark Twain favorites, Penrod and Sam, who undertake to save the old swimming-hole.—*Fresno Bee.*

Incoherent Joy.—

BILL TO ANNUL OATH
IS PASSED BY DAIL
6ollowers lote :olidly
Oehind de 1alera on
5very Oallotff

—*Philadelphia Record.*

Easily Mended.—Los Angeles.—Bessie Schlacker, artist, to-day was completely recovered from an automobile accident in which she lost an arm and a leg. She amazed witnesses by walking to a hospital for treatment after the crash. The limps were artificial.—*Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.*

Better Business and Then Some.—American flags to be displayed all over Elizabethton to-morrow on the big Golden Rule Day were delivered this morning. The report was heard that the flags cost only $1.75. The flags actually cost, including the express charges, $2.55 each, but the Better Bssiness Bureau delivered them for $230.—*Elizabethton (Tenn.) Star.*

Hear Dose Angels Callin'.—Detroit.—The fight of married women to hold jobs was the principal issue at the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters.

Said Mrs. William P. Hobby, Houston attorney:

"If women are to be discharged because of the married status, it will discourage marriage and put a premium on immortality."—*Austin (Tex.) American.*

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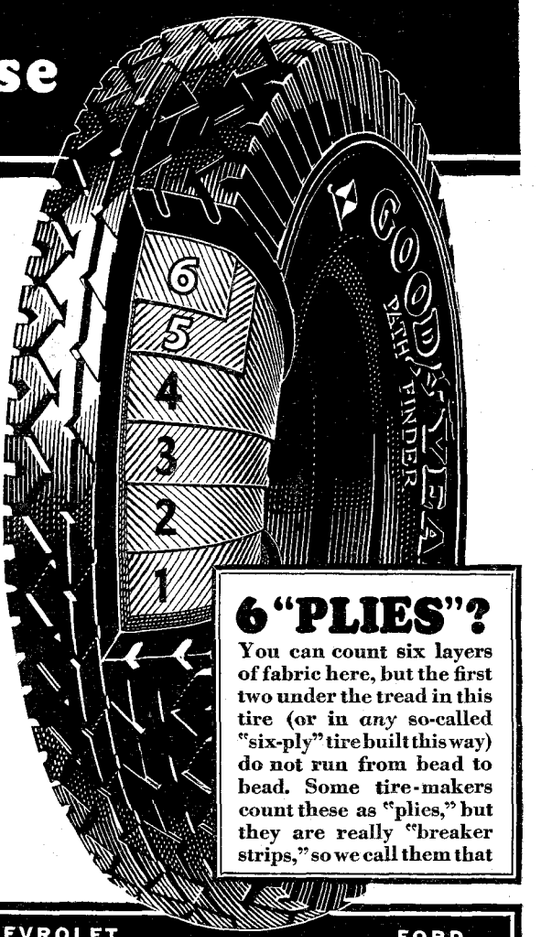
It's a great TIRE BUY at prices like these



BELIEVE it or not, you can buy tires which proudly wear the name Goodyear for the prices published here.

Right when Goodyear is building the best tires that ever came from the world's greatest tire factory—prices are down to the lowest levels of all times.

Look at these prices and remember, they buy big, husky, handsome Supertwist balloons—real Pathfinders in value, real Goodyears in construction — Goodyear Pathfinders by name.

If you want more tire for your money than you ever bought in your life, just ask yourself this question: "Why buy any *second*-choice tire when *first*-choice costs no more?"

6 "PLIES"?

You can count six layers of fabric here, but the first two under the tread in this tire (or in *any* so-called "six-ply" tire built this way) do not run from bead to bead. Some tire-makers count these as "plies," but they are really "breaker strips," so we call them that

LOOK WHAT $3.49 BUYS TODAY

Lifetime guaranteed Goodyear Speedway
29 x 4.40-21
$3.49 each in pairs
$3.59 per single tire

CHEVROLET FORD

$4.65 29x4.40-21 EACH IN PAIRS

Price per single tire $4.79

29 x 4.50-20	30 x 4.50-21	28 x 4.75-19
$5.19 Each In pairs	$5.27 Each In pairs	$6.16 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $5.35	Price per single tire $5.43	Price per single tire $6.33

Above figures represent prices established before enactment of federal taxes

GOODYEAR

Pathfinder

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YOU PAY FOR THREE THINGS

GET *ALL* OF THEM

1

• MILEAGE •

Tempered Rubber

Mileage determines tire value! When a tire runs farther and costs no more, it *must be* cheaper to own. That U. S. Tires deliver *plus* mileage at no additional cost is obvious. Here is the—

PROOF

"We have just completed a nationwide survey to determine the tread wear of the four leading makes of tires. We supervised the entire investigation and attest to the accuracy of the finding. With the tires showing the lowest mileage valued at 100, the tread wear values for the four makes of tires examined are:

Tire A	100
Tire B	100
Tire C	108
U. S. ROYAL	115"

Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory

President

2

• SAFETY •

Inside and Outside

The *plus* safety of U. S. Tires begins inside with the extra strength of the exclusive U. S. Latex-bonded cord—the strongest used in tire building! Outside is the safety of the exclusive U. S. tread—rugged rubber blocks holding to the road with the surest grip known. Here is *plus* safety on any road, in any weather, at any speed.

3

• APPEARANCE •

America's Smartest Tire

The *plus* beauty of U. S. Tires is apparent in the sleek, ebony-black sidewalls; the finely molded tread; and the neat insignia. U. S. Tires are chosen as standard equipment by the makers of 75% of all American motor cars.

United States Rubber Company

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RUBBER

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U.S. TIRES built with— *TEMPERED RUBBER*

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